

THE PALESTINE EXPLORATION FUND.

NOTES AND NEWS.

At the annual meeting of the General Committee held at the Office of the Fund on July 21st, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected members of the General Committee, namely, Lieut.-Col. Goldsmid, Joseph Sebag-Montefiore, Esq., Isidore Spielman, Esq., C.E., John Dickson, Esq., Rev. R. Appleton, W. M. Flinders Petrie, Esq., G. F. Watts, Esq., F. D. Mocatta, Esq.

More than one speaker at the meeting referred to the importance of the work of the Fund being made more widely known in public schools and other educational establishments, and to the desirability of arranging for periodical lectures, in order to draw attention to the valuable results which have been obtained. The latter suggestion is engaging the attention of the Executive Committee, and it is greatly to be hoped that friends throughout the country who may be connected in any way with schools and colleges will endeavour to introduce regular instruction with respect to the work of the Fund and its results.

Herr Schick has sent an interesting report of his observations during the quarter, including an account of the many changes which have taken place in modern Jerusalem during the past few years. His further report on excavations at the pool north of the Damascus gate, near the tombs of the kings, will be published in January.

Mr. Bliss's report of his excavations at Tell-el-Hesi will be found in the present number. The work will be renewed there in the course of the present month. *Contributions are urgently needed towards the expense.* Mr. Bliss also furnishes an interesting letter on "Excavating from its picturesque side."

The museum of the Fund, at 24, Hanover Square, is now open to subscribers between the hours of 10 a.m. and 5 p.m., except on Saturdays, when it closes at 2 p.m.

Mr. G. R. Lees writes that the tombs mentioned at page 89 of the *Quarterly Statement* for April last as being "350 yards north of Damascus Gate," are situated "850 yards north of the so-called tombs of the kings." Mr. Schick has noted in his report that the tombs are numbered 29 on the plan in the Jerusalem volume of the *Memoirs*, page 343. The squeezes from ossuaries reported on at page 241 of the July number were those sent home by Mr. Lees.

The Committee will be glad to receive donations of Books to the Library of the Fund, which already contains many works of great value relating to Palestine and the Holy Land.

It may be well to mention that plans and photographs alluded to in the reports from Jerusalem and elsewhere cannot all be published, but all are preserved in the offices of the Fund, where they may be seen by subscribers.

The first volume of the "Survey of Eastern Palestine," by Major Conder, has been issued to subscribers. It is accompanied by a map of the portion of country surveyed, special plans, and upwards of 350 drawings of ruins, tombs, dolmens, stone circles, inscriptions, &c. The edition is limited to 500. The first 250 subscribers pay seven guineas for the three volumes; subscribers to the "Survey of Western Palestine" are privileged to have the volumes for this sum. The price will be raised, after 250 names are received, to twelve guineas. The Committee are pledged never to let any copies be subscribed for under the sum of seven guineas. Mr. A. P. Watt, 2, Paternoster Square, is the Sole Agent. The attention of intending subscribers is directed to the announcement after Maps and before Contents of this number.

Mr. H. Chichester Hart's "Fauna and Flora of Sinai, Petra, and the Wâdy 'Arabah" has been completed and sent out to subscribers.

The Rev. Prof. Theodore F. Wright, Ph.D., of Cambridge, Mass., U.S., has been appointed by the Executive Committee, Lecturer and Honorary General Secretary for the Fund in the United States.

The following gentlemen have kindly consented to act as Honorary Local Secretaries :

Rev. F. C. Norton, Ditchling Vicarage, Sussex.

Rev. Camden M. Cobern, Ph.D., 309, S. Warren Avenue, Sagnion Michigan, U.S.A.

The books now contained in the Society's publications comprise an amount of information on Palestine, and on the researches conducted in the country, which can be found in no other publications. It must never be forgotten that no single traveller, however well equipped by previous knowledge, can compete with a scientific body of explorers, instructed in the periods required, and provided with all the instruments necessary for carrying out their work. The books are the following (*the whole set (1 to 13) can be obtained by subscribers to the Fund by application to the Head Office only (24, Hanover Square, W.), for £3 0s. 0d., carriage paid to any part in the United Kingdom only*) :—

By Major Conder, R.E.—

- (1) "Tent Work in Palestine."—A popular account of the Survey of Western Palestine, freely illustrated by drawings made by the author himself. This is not a dry record of the sepulchres, or a descriptive catalogue of ruins, springs, and valleys, but a continuous narrative full of observations upon the manners and customs of the people, the Biblical associations of the sites, the Holy City and its memories, and is based upon a six years' experience in the country itself. No other modern traveller has enjoyed the same advantages as Major Conder, or has used his opportunities to better purpose.
- (2) "Hethi and Moab."—Under this title Major Conder provides a narrative, as bright and as full of interest as "Tent Work," of the expedition for the *Survey of Eastern Palestine*. How the party began by a flying visit to North Syria, in order to discover the Holy City—Kadesh—of the children of Heth; how they fared across the Jordan, and what discoveries they made there, will be found in this volume.
- (3) Major Conder's "Syrian Stone Lore."—This volume, the least known of Major Conder's works, is, perhaps, the most valuable. It attempts a task never before approached—the reconstruction of Palestine from its monuments. It shows what we should know of Syria if there were no Bible, and it illustrates the Bible from the monuments.
- (4) Major Conder's "Altaic Inscriptions."—This book is an attempt to read the Hittite Inscriptions. The author has seen no reason to change his views since the publication of the work.
- (5) Professor Hull's "Mount Seir."—This is a popular account of the Geological Expedition conducted by Professor Hull for the Committee of the Palestine Fund. The part which deals with the Valley of Arabah will be found entirely new and interesting.

- (6) Herr Schumacher's "Across the Jordan."
- (7) Herr Schumacher's "Jaulân."—These two books must be taken in continuation of Major Conder's works issued as instalments of the "Survey of Eastern Palestine." They are full of drawings, sketches, and plans, and contain many valuable remarks upon manners and customs.
- (8) "The Memoirs of Twenty-one Years' Work."—This work is a popular account of the researches conducted by the Society during the past twenty-one years of its existence. It will be found not only valuable in itself as an interesting work, but also as a book of reference, and especially useful in order to show what has been doing, and is still doing, by this Society.
- (9) Herr Schumacher's "Kh. Fahl." The ancient Pella, the first retreat of the Christians; with map and illustrations.
- (10) Names and Places in the Old and New Testament and Apocrypha, with their modern identifications, with reference to Josephus, the Memoirs, and *Quarterly Statements*.
- (11) Besant and Palmer's "History of Jerusalem."—The "History of Jerusalem," which was originally published in 1871, and has long been completely out of print, covers a period and is compiled from materials not included in any other work, though some of the contents have been plundered by later works on the same subject. It begins with the siege by Titus and continues to the fourteenth century, including the Early Christian period, the Moslem invasion, the Mediæval pilgrims, the Mohammedan pilgrims, the Crusades, the Latin Kingdom, the victorious career of Saladin, the Crusade of Children, and many other little-known episodes in the history of the city and the country.
- (12) Northern 'Ajlân "Within the Decapolis," by Herr Schumacher.

By Henry A. Harper—

- (13) "The Bible and Modern Discoveries."—This work, written by a Member of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Exploration Fund, is an endeavour to present in a simple and popular, but yet a connected form, the Biblical results of 22 years' work of the Palestine Exploration Fund. The writer has also availed himself of the discoveries made by the American Expeditions and the Egyptian Exploration Fund, as well as discoveries of interest made by independent travellers.

The Bible story, from the call of Abraham to the Captivity, is taken, and details given of the light thrown by modern research on the sacred annals. Eastern customs and modes of thought are explained whenever the writer thought that they illustrated the text. This plain and simple method has never before been adopted in dealing with modern discovery.

To the Clergy and Sunday School Teachers, as well as to all those who love the Bible, the writer hopes this work will prove useful. He is personally acquainted with the land; nearly all the places spoken of he has visited, and most of them he has moreover sketched or painted. It should be noted that the book is admirably adapted for the School or Village Library.

By Guy le Strange—

- (14) "Palestine under the Moslems."—For a long time it had been desired by the Committee to present to the world some of the great hoards of information about Palestine which lie buried in the Arabic texts of the Moslem geographers and travellers of the Middle Ages. Some few of the works, or parts of the works, have been already translated into Latin, French, and German. Hardly anything has been done with them in English, and no attempt has ever been made to systematise, compare, and annotate them.

This has now been done for the Society by Mr. Guy le Strange. The work is divided into chapters on Syria, Palestine, Jerusalem, and Damascus, the provincial capitals and chief towns, and the legends related by the writers consulted. These writers begin with the ninth century and continue until the fifteenth. The volume contains maps and illustrations required for the elucidation of the text.

The Committee have great confidence that this work—so novel, so useful to students of mediæval history, and to all those interested in the continuous story of the Holy Land—will meet with the success which its learned author deserves.

By W. M. Flinders Petrie—

- (15) "Lachish" (one of the five strongholds of the Amorites).—An account of the excavations conducted by Mr. Petrie in the spring of 1890, with view of Tell, plans and sections, and upwards of 270 drawings of the objects found.

By Trelawney Saunders—

- (16) "An Introduction to the Survey of Western Palestine, describing its Waterways, Plains, and Highlands, with special reference to the Water Basin—(Map. No. 10)."
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The new map of Palestine, so long in hand, is now ready. It embraces both sides of the Jordan, and extends from Baalbek in the north to Kadesh Barnea in the south. All the modern names are in black; over these are printed in red the Old Testament and Apocrypha names. The New Testament, Josephus, and Talmudic names are in blue, and the tribal possessions are tinted in colours, giving clearly all the identifications up to date. It is the most comprehensive map that has been published, and will be invaluable to universities, colleges, schools, &c.

It is published in 21 sheets, with paper cover; price to subscribers to the Fund, 24s., to the public, £2. It can be had mounted on cloth, rollers, and varnished for hanging. The size is 8 feet by 6 feet. The cost of mounting will be extra (*see Maps*).

Branch Associations of the Bible Society, all Sunday School Unions within the Sunday School Institute, the Sunday School Union, and the Wesleyan Sunday School Institute, will please observe that by a special Resolution of the Committee they will henceforth be treated as subscribers and be allowed to purchase the books and maps (by application only to the Secretary) at reduced price.

The income of the Society, from June 18th to September 18th was—from annual subscriptions and donations, including Local Societies, £158 5s. 5d.; from all sources, £563 1s. 5d. The expenditure during the same period was £737 3s. 2d. On September 22nd the balance in the Bank was £345 13s. 4d.

Subscribers are begged to note that the following can be had by application to the office, at 1s. each:—

1. Index to the *Quarterly Statement*, 1869–1880.
 2. Cases for Herr Schumacher's "Jaulân."
 3. Cases for the *Quarterly Statement*, in green or chocolate.
 4. Cases for "Abila," "Pella," and "Ajlûn" in one volume.
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Early numbers of the *Quarterly Statement* are very rare. In order to make up complete sets, the Committee will be very glad to receive any of the following numbers:—

No. II, 1869; No. VII, 1870; No. III, 1871; January and April, 1872; January, 1883, and January, 1886.

It having again been reported to the Committee that certain book hawkers are representing themselves as agents of the Society, the Committee have to caution subscribers and the public that they have no book hawkers in their employ, and that none of their works are sold by itinerant agents.

While desiring to give every publicity to proposed identifications and other theories advanced by officers of the Fund and contributors to the pages of the *Quarterly Statement*, the Committee wish it to be distinctly understood that by publishing them in the *Quarterly Statement* they neither sanction nor adopt them.

Subscribers who do not receive the *Quarterly Statement* regularly are asked to send a note to the Secretary. Great care is taken to forward each number to all who are entitled to receive it, but changes of address and other causes give rise occasionally to omissions.

The only authorised lecturers for the Society are—

- (1) The Rev. Thomas Harrison, F.R.G.S., Member of the Society of Biblical Archaeology. Address: Rev. Thomas Harrison, Hillside, Benenden, Staplehurst, Kent. His subjects are as follows:—

- (1) *Research and Discovery in the Holy Land.*
- (2) *In the Track of the Israelites from Egypt to Canaan.*
- (3) *Bible Scenes in the Light of Modern Science.*
- (4) *Eastern Palestine.*
- (5) *The Dead Sea and the Cities of the Plain.*

- (2) The Rev. Charles Chidlow, M.A., Caio Vicarage, Llandilo:—

Recent Discoveries in Bible Lands.

- (3) Professor Theodore F. Wright, Ph.D., Cambridge, Mass., Honorary General Secretary of the Palestine Exploration Fund for the United States. His subjects are as follows:—

- (1) *The Building of Jerusalem.*
- (2) *The Overthrow of Jerusalem.*
- (3) *The Progress of the Palestine Exploration.*

Application for Lectures may be either addressed to the Secretary, 24, Hanover Square, W., or sent to the address of the Lecturers.

It has been asked why Mr. St. Clair's name has been omitted from the list of lecturers. The reason is that during the last season Mr. St. Clair has been lecturing on his own responsibility. His relations with the Committee are, and always have been, of a cordial character, and the Committee desire to express their sympathy with him in his efforts to awaken and sustain interest in "Eastern Exploration."

ANNUAL MEETING.

THE Annual Meeting of the General Committee of this Society took place at the Office, 24, Hanover Square, W., on July 21st. James Glaisher, Esq., F.R.S., occupied the Chair. Among those present were Major-General Sir F. J. Goldsmid, Surgeon-General Hutchinson, M.D., the Revs. C. D. Ginsburg, D.D., W. J. Stracey, W. Henry Rogers, D.D., and A. Löwy, J. D. Crace, Esq., H. C. Kay, Esq., Wm. Simpson, Esq., B. Woodd Smith, Esq., Dr. Chaplin, &c.

The Chairman mentioned that he had received letters regretting inability to attend from Viscount Sidmouth, J. R. Barlow, Esq., Sir William Muir, D. MacDonald, Esq., Rev. Joseph Angus, Henry S. Perry, Esq., Rev. W. F. Birch, Jas. Melrose, Esq., Major Conder, R.E., &c.

The Annual Report of the Executive Committee for the past year was then read.

GENTLEMEN,

Your Executive Committee, elected at the last General Meeting on July 1st, 1890, beg now, on resigning their office, to render an account of their administration during their term of office for the past year.

They have held twenty-one meetings since the last Annual Report was issued.

They have to deplore the loss by death of the late Archbishop of York, the President of the Society for twenty-four years, of the late Dean of Wells, and of the Rev. Henry Geary, who was for more than twenty years one of the Lecturers for the Fund.

They have great satisfaction in announcing the acceptance by His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury of the Presidency of the Fund.

The main work of the year has been the excavations at Tell-el-Hesi. Some delay occurred in resuming the work. Mr. Flinders Petrie's old love for Egypt was so strong that your Committee had to look afield for a fresh explorer. It was no easy matter to find one suitable, for, as you well know, so many qualifications combined in one man are necessary.

Mr. Bliss, the son of the President of the American College at Beirut, being highly recommended by the Rev. Dr. Post for the position, was appointed, and proceeded to Egypt, where he underwent a course of instructions with Mr. Petrie in conducting excavations.

In February he arrived at Jaffa, and at once began arrangements for starting work, his several letters reporting progress will be found in the *Quarterly Statement*.

His detailed report of the season's operations has just come to hand, and appears in the present number.

Herr Schick continues to report on all newly discovered objects in or near Jerusalem. His endeavours to find the continuation of the rock-cut channel south of the Virgin's Fountain were at last rewarded by success, though not before sinking several shafts over 30 feet in depth. On striking the channel, which is partly a rock-cut tunnel, he followed it for over 200 feet. What this channel or drain belongs to, or where it comes from or leads to, has not yet been decided. Unfortunately, the work was put a stop to by order of the Governor, owing, it is thought, to the lamentable removal of the Siloam inscription, which has roused the suspicions of the Turkish authorities.

Everyone interested in the archæology of Palestine will have learned with regret that this famous inscription was cut out of the rock tunnel and carried away some time during last year. It was broken in removal and the fragments sold to a person in Jerusalem. On receiving this intelligence your Executive Committee immediately forwarded to His Excellency Hamdi Bey a resolution expressing their regret and their hope that steps would be taken to secure the fragments. A few weeks later Mr. Kayat, Acting British Consul at Jerusalem, reported that through his endeavours the inscription had been recovered and handed over to the Turkish authorities for transmission to Constantinople.

About the time of the removal of this inscription another "Siloam inscription" was produced, and copies of it sent to several persons. There is one in this office. It is a clumsy forgery in seven lines of Phœnician characters.

Among the more important discoveries of the year are:—

An elaborate rock-cut tomb, and an ancient bath and cistern near Bethany.

Some fine mosaic work in three colours at the so-called "House of Caiaphas."

Another rock-hewn chapel with a Greek inscription at Silwân.

The springing of an arch in "Solomon's Stables" by Mr. Lees. The lower masonry and the part of the arch left are similar to Robinson's Arch and the fragment of an arch near the south-east corner. A paper on this subject by Mr. Wrightson, C.E., a report with plans by Herr Schick, and a photograph of the arch by Mr. Lees, have been published in the *Quarterly Statement*.

Herr Schick and Mr. Lees sent some squeezes and tracings of Hebrew inscriptions and ornamentation found on some ossuaries that were deposited in rock-hewn tombs lately opened up north of the city, on the west side of the Damascus road. These were forwarded to Professor Clermont-Ganneau, who has contributed valuable notes respecting them, which will be found in the current number of the *Quarterly Statement*.

Herr Schumacher, acting on instructions from the Committee, proceeded to Kana, a village east of Tyre, and photographed (we believe for the first time) and examined the sculptured figures mentioned by Guérin and Renan. No inscriptions were found. Major Conder believes the figures to be of the Roman or Greek period.

Your Chairman has continued his valuable papers on the "Comparison of the Atmospheric Pressure and Temperature in Palestine and in England in the Ten Years ending 1889." These papers are teeming with information on the climate of Palestine.

An important paper on the Maronites by Mr. F. J. Bliss was received early in the year. The Committee hope to publish this early in the coming year.

The Rev. Dr. Post has contributed an account of his trip to Palmyra, and his second valuable essay on the "Sects and Nationalities of Palestine."

Dr. Chaplin reported the discovery, at Samaria, of a Hebrew weight, having an inscription of two lines, in ancient Hebrew characters, which, translated by Professor Sayce, reads: "Quarter of a quarter of a Netzeg." It is believed to belong to the 8th century B.C.

Professor Hayter Lewis obtained, through the kindness of Miss Amy G. Smith, a squeeze of an inscribed Assyrian tablet, which was found many years ago, when the Sisters of Zion were making excavations near the Via Dolorosa. Mr. E. Wallis Budge reports that it is a fragment of an inscription of Sargon (705-721 B.C.), and came from that monarch's palace at Khorsabad.

The premises in Adam Street being now too small for the purposes of the Fund, the commodious rooms in which we are met have been taken.

Your Executive Committee are pleased to report that the collection of objects of interest brought home by officers of the Fund is now entirely in their own hands, and is being arranged for exhibition at the Office of the Fund.

The Rev. Greville J. Chester has rendered valuable assistance in arranging these objects, and Mr. Flinders Petrie has classified and dated the pottery, &c., found during his excavations at Lachish.

Your Treasurer, Mr. Walter Morrison, has presented to the Fund for Exhibition in the Museum room, six beautiful water-colour paintings by Mr. William Simpson.

1. Bahr-el-Kebir, or the Great Sea (underneath the Haram area).
2. The Well of the Steps.
3. Column found in driving a Gallery.
4. Scarped Rock in Gallery.
5. Fallen Voussoirs of Robinson's Arch.
6. South-east Corner of the Haram Wall.

These paintings are quite unique, owing to most of the places having been filled at the conclusion of Sir Charles Warren's excavations. The best thanks of the Committee are due to Mr. Morrison for his valuable gift.

The Executive Committee have pleasure in reporting that since the last General Meeting 207 new subscribers have been added to the list of annual subscribers.

PUBLICATIONS.

The new publications of the year have been—

1. A new, cheap and revised edition of "The Bible and Modern Discoveries," by Henry A. Harper. This edition is very popular, and has met with a steady sale.

2. Mr. Flinders Petrie's account of his excavations at Tell-el-Hesi was published in January. It is full of detailed information, with many drawings of

the objects found, which are tabulated according to the period they belong to. In the museum room will be found a carefully-classified set of fragments of pottery from Lachish, comprising Phœnician, Amorite, Jewish, and Greek forms, which will be of great value to students of the subject. Corresponding sets have been left by Mr. Petrie at Jerusalem, Jaffa, and Beirût for the instruction of travellers.

3. "The Fauna and Flora of the Wâdy 'Arabah and Sinai" has been sent out to all subscribers to the first edition in order of application.

"The Archæological Mission of Professor Clermont-Ganneau." Proofs of the illustrations of this work have been sent to M. Ganneau, who is engaged in arranging them and preparing the letter-press.

The raised contour map is in progress. Casts of it in three sections have been made, and Mr. Armstrong, when his other duties permit, is closely engaged in working it up for reproduction. It is intended to publish it in plaster of Paris and papier maché. The physical features of the country and Biblical towns will be shown as far as the scale will permit. Fuller information will be given in the *Quarterly Statement*, previous to publication. This very remarkable production of Mr. Armstrong's skill and industry will be of the greatest value for use in higher schools and to students generally.

Amongst the reports and papers which have been published in the *Quarterly Statements* since the last General Meeting of Committee are the following:—

By Baurath C. Schick—

"The New Road North and East of the City Wall;" "Discoveries at the House of Caiaphas;" "Another Rock-cut Chapel at Silwân;" "Christian Tombs in Jerusalem;" "Excavations on Mount Olivet, at the Second Aqueduct, at the Golden Gate, and at Rujm-el-Kahakir."

By Mr. Flinders Petrie—

"Journals"; "Explorations in Palestine"; &c.

By Mr. F. J. Bliss—

"Letters on the Progress of the Excavations at Lachish."

By the Rev. J. E. Hanauer—

"Proverbs and sayings among the Spanish Jews;" "Notes on Palmyrene Inscriptions;" "A Subterranean Passage in Solomon's Stables;" "Cuttings in the Rock in the Haram Area."

By James Glaisher, F.R.S.—

“Comparison of the Atmospheric Pressure and Temperatures in Palestine and in England in the ten years ending 1889, from Observations taken at Saron, near Jaffa.”

By the Rev. George E. Post, M.D.—

“Narrative of a Trip to Palmyra;” “Land Tenure, Agriculture, etc., in Palestine.”

By the Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Salisbury—

“Note on an Inscription from the Church of St. Stephen’s.”

By Dr. Chaplin—

“An ancient Hebrew Weight from Samaria;” “A Stone Mask from er Râm” (the Hebrew weight and stone mask are to be seen in the Museum); “Gihon.”

By T. Wrightson, M.I.C.E.—

“On Relation of certain Arch Springings found within the Area of the Temple of Jerusalem.”

By Dr. Selah Merrill—

“On the Pits in the Shittim Plain;” “Castle at Khan Minieh;” “Visits to Umm Shita;” “The Natural Bridge at Pella;” and “Inhabitants of Bashan.”

By Major Conder, R.E., LL.D., D.C.L., M.R.A.S.—

“The Sculptured Figures near Kana”; “The Native Name of Palmyra”; “The Moabite Stone”; “The Battle of Kadesh”; “The Conquests of Rameses in Galilee”; “Jews and Gentiles in Palestine”; “Monumental Notices of Hebrew Victories”; “On the Chronology of Pottery”; “On the Hebrew Weights”; “Lachish Inscription”; “Quotations of Psalms”; “On the Khabiri or Abiri”; “The Sculptured Tomb at Shefa ’Amr”; “The Early Akkadians in Lebanon”; “The Hittite Prince’s Letter”; “On the Altar from Tell Amarna”; “The Hebrews on the Tell Amarna Tablets”; “On Baalgad”; “Mahanaim.”

By Professor Hayter Lewis—

“An Assyrian Tablet from Jerusalem”; “Ruins of Church on the Skull Hill, Jerusalem.”

By Professor R. W. West, M.A.—

“Barometrical Determination of Heights in Lebanon and Anti-Lebanon.”

By William Simpson, M.R.A.S.—

“Entrance to the Holy Sepulchre”

By Major Watson, R.E., C.M.G.—

“The Holy Sepulchre.”

By Rev. W. F. Birch—

“The ‘Gutter’”: “Gihon.”

By George St. Clair, F.G.S.—

“Millo”; “The Fuller’s Field.”

By Surgeon-General Hutchinson, M.D.—

“Notes on Figures in the Cave of Saris, and on Malula and its Dialect.”

By W. C. Winslow, D.D.—

“On Acoustics at Mounts Ebal and Gerizim.”

By Mrs. Finn—

“The Dead Sea visible from Jerusalem.”

By Rev. James Neil—

“Pits in the Shittim Plain.”

By Rev. Greville J. Chester—

“The Stone Mask from er Ram.”

By Rev. J. H. Cardew—

“Note on the Identification of Zoar.”

By Professor Sayce, LL.D.—

“The Lachish Inscription.”

By Henry Gillman—

“On the site of the Holy Sepulchre.”

By J. Stow—

“On Mount Horeb.”

Your Executive Committee desire again to record their special thanks to the Honorary Local Secretaries for their efforts so cheerfully and readily made on behalf of the Society’s work.

It is proposed that the following gentlemen be invited to become members of the General Committee :—

Lieut.-Col. Goldsmid, War Office.

Joseph Sebag-Montefiore, Esq.

Isidore Spielman, Esq., C.E.

John Dickson, Esq., Her Majesty’s Consul at Jerusalem.

Rev. R. Appleton, Trinity College, Cambridge.

W. M. Flinders Petrie, Esq.

G. F. Watts, Esq., Manchester.

F. D. Mocatta, Esq.

The following is the balance sheet of the year 1890 :—

BALANCE SHEET FOR THE YEAR ENDING
31ST DECEMBER, 1890.

RECEIPTS.				EXPENDITURE.			
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To Balance in Bank, 31st December, 1889 ..	375	6	5	By Exploration.. ..	550	17	6
Donations and Subscriptions	2,674	18	1	Printing and Binding, including <i>Quarterly Statement</i>	790	15	10
Proceeds of Lectures ..	26	14	8	Maps, Lithographs, Photographs, Illustrations, &c., including those for the <i>Quarterly Statement</i>	583	7	9
Sales of Memoirs of Western and Eastern Surveys, and Books published by the Society	619	17	4	Management, including Rent, Salaries, Wages, Advertising, Insurance, Stationery, &c.	587	6	5
Sale of Maps	278	16	10	Postage and Carriage of <i>Quarterly Statement</i> , Books, and Maps	142	7	10
Sale of Photographs ..	25	9	7	Liabilities paid off ..	535	0	0
				Balance in Bank, 31st December, 1890 ..	811	7	7
	<u>£4,001</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>11</u>		<u>£4,001</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>11</u>

This balance sheet was published in the April number of the *Quarterly Statement*, with the following notes by the Chairman :—

In the absence of our Treasurer, Mr. Morrison, it becomes my duty to make the following remarks on the balance sheet for year ending 31st December, 1890. The subscriptions and donations show a large increase on those of the year 1889. This was due to an appeal for funds for carrying on the excavations in Palestine, which brought in about £1,000.

The expenditure amounts to £3,189 15s. 4d. This sum is made up as follows :—

	£	s.	d.
Exploration	550	17	6
Publications	1,374	3	7
Management	587	6	5
Postage of Books, Maps, and <i>Quarterly Statement</i>	142	7	10
Liabilities paid off	535	0	0

The Society was on March 17th practically out of debt. A sum of about £350 was due to the printers. This, however, is a liability which varies considerably from time to time. The apparent discrepancy between the amount received from the sale of publications and that expended upon them, is mainly due to the fact that the *Quarterly Statement* is given to all subscribers—

an arrangement which gives stability to the Society, but costs between £300 and £400 a year. When allowance is made for this, it will be found that the difference is very slight; and indeed it disappears if the stock of maps and books in the hands of the Society be taken into account.

The CHAIRMAN.—The Report, I think you will see, indicates a steady continuance of work under some difficulties. The difficulties do not decrease as time goes on, in fact the Turkish Government becomes a little more suspicious, and the breaking up of the Siloam inscription has increased our difficulties, as suspicion has been created on all sides; yet, considering the nature of our work, I think the Report will be regarded as satisfactory from the large number of persons who have been interested and are steadily working to increase our knowledge in the direction in which we want it to be increased. I shall be glad if any gentleman will make any remarks on the Report before I put it to the meeting.

SIR FREDERICK GOLDSMID.—I venture to say, as a comparative outsider, that the Report appears to me most satisfactory, and especially so in this respect—that I have always considered that where it is necessary to keep a Quarterly Statement of any Society published every year, and certainly one like the Palestine Exploration Fund, in a short time subjects must to a certain extent become more or less exhausted, but I must say that the Palestine Exploration Fund has always struck me as having resources which no other Society that I am aware of can muster. It seems to me never to come to the end of matters of interest, and the last number of the *Quarterly Statement* and the previous number are to me most interesting documents. I see no falling off, no lack of interest in the publications of this Society, so much so that my own impression, without reference or talking to other people on the subject, has been, what a misfortune it is that the work of the Palestine Exploration Fund is not better known among educational establishments in this country. I cannot help thinking that in public schools, and in other educational establishments, something more ought to be known of the work of this Fund. I believe that it would draw young men to the study of the Bible in what I may term a pleasing and agreeable way, instead of this being done by compulsion, as it were. Unfortunately, one must use the word “compulsion” even with so great a subject as the Bible, but in works like that of the Palestine Exploration Fund you draw students towards the Bible almost imperceptibly, and therefore if it were possible to introduce it into the curriculum of schools or of educational establishments a very great advantage would be conferred. I must beg pardon for being perhaps rather irrelevant and even for getting up and speaking at all; for although you have done me the honour to put me on the General Committee, and I think it a very great honour, still I am a comparative outsider, because as I live in the country I have not been able to attend the meetings of the Society, and I can only feel my interest in the distance, as it were. (Cheers.) I beg in conclusion to move the adoption of the Report.

The REV. A. LÖWY.—As one of the old men in this room—one of the oldest men in this room, I venture to say a few words. In the first place this Report, which is so highly interesting, certainly deserves every possible support. The previous speaker has hit upon a point which has very often struck me as a matter of regret. There is no question that this Society does a great service underground and overground. There is an immense amount of knowledge being brought to light which has been hitherto buried under the earth. In addition, I believe, though it is not intended, the Society is really a precursor of an improved state of civilisation in Palestine, because the Society, in its valuable publications, draws attention to the condition of the modern occupants of the country, and many suggestions which are incidentally offered in the publications will help to improve the condition of the people. But I shall call attention to the lack of sympathy which, on the part of the public, seems to exist with regard to this Society. However well it may be supported, it ought to be supported infinitely better. I take the liberty of throwing out a hint—I won't call it a suggestion. It seems to me that if you had periodical meetings, giving lectures on the work of the Society, it would be of very great advantage in every way. I recollect the ancient Mohammedans used to call the Israelites "Ahl el Kitâb," meaning, the religionists, the people who cultivate the Scriptures; but some Mohammedan writers take that as a kind of ridicule. They state that the Israelites confined themselves to writing only, and it seems to me that if this Society, in addition to its valuable writings, were also to offer us, periodically, valuable lectures, not speeches, but lectures, it would draw. There are a great many persons who, in these days, when we are so overdone with literature, would much rather hear a lecture than read one. And so if it should be thought fit on the part of the Executive to give periodical lectures, at most, say, once a quarter—not once a month—it would draw a great many persons who are at present outsiders. With this observation, I cordially second the motion which has been proposed. (Cheers.)

The REV. W. J. STRACEY.—It strikes me, sir, that the change of rooms is a very great improvement. I think it brings the Fund so very much more into public notice than where it was stuck down close to the Thames Embankment.

MR. GUY LE STRANGE.—I venture to make some small suggestion, especially after what Sir Frederick Goldsmid has said. It seems to me that it would be a good thing to have in the *Quarterly Statement* something in the form of "Notes and Queries;" that is to say, that there might be, a little by itself, a part for queries and for answers. Several times latterly in the *Quarterly Statement* questions have been asked and I have often very much regretted that answers have not been given to them, and I think perhaps that more attention would be called to the queries if something in the form of the publication of "Notes and Queries" were adopted, if there was a page of the *Quarterly Statement* set apart simply for queries. I don't know whether that would be possible.

The CHAIRMAN.—The Editor is here, and I have no doubt he will make a note of what you are saying, but we must leave the Editor to deal with that.

Mr. GUY LE STRANGE.—It would certainly bring the Palestine Exploration Fund into greater notoriety if it were known, if it were forcibly brought before people, that through the *Quarterly Statement* they could ask questions on Biblical subjects, and on Archæology.

The CHAIRMAN.—Before putting this motion, I should like to say the gentleman who has moved it has touched upon a subject that has often been before the Committee, how and in what manner we could bring our work before the schools with the view and the object that he has mentioned. Our Treasurer, Mr. Morrison, has often spoken on that subject. It still is in our minds that we want both sides of the Jordan thoroughly explored and mapped for schools; we don't like to see the one side more complete than the other. But there has been a little difficulty, which I believe has been before the meetings on a good many occasions, and I daresay it will continue till we shall at last succeed in some way in doing what we want to do. As to the gentleman who has seconded the motion, up to the present moment we have had no rooms to give lectures in. We have now got a room such as we never had before, and we are surrounded by something that is very interesting in our Museum. With those remarks I now put the resolution before the meeting.—Carried unanimously.

The REV. MR. STRACEY moved the re-election of the Executive Committee.

Mr. ROGERS.—I have pleasure in seconding the motion.

The CHAIRMAN, having put the resolution to the meeting, it was carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN.—Then, gentlemen, I have to ask you to give your best thanks to Mr. Schick. Mr. Schick neglects no opportunity of doing that which the Committee wishes. There is not a bit of ground opened in Jerusalem, there is nothing found there, but he has his eyes upon it, and, if possible, supplies us with the information quite truthfully. I would ask you then to give Mr. Schick, as you did last year, your thanks for his continued efforts, and the faithful reports which he has made to the Fund.

The resolution was seconded, and carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN.—Then, gentlemen, Mr. Bliss has only been one year with us, but his letters tell you that he is earnest. He had some experience with Mr. Petrie in Egypt, before he went to Palestine, and I hope that in the future he may outdo Mr. Petrie himself, but he has got to win his spurs in that respect. I should like to thank him for the efforts he has already made.

This vote of thanks was seconded and carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN.—Now, gentlemen, in the Report there is a statement about Mr. Armstrong. I should like you to look in that corner of the room at that raised map. I am deeply indebted to Mr. Armstrong, for

were there no one here in whom I could place implicit confidence, I should have no easy mind. I should be constantly coming here with great effort to myself; but with Mr. Armstrong about it is different. I would therefore ask you to thank one so faithful as Mr. Armstrong has been, to give him your best thanks, and to express our hope that he may continue to discharge his duties to our satisfaction as well as he has done in the past.

This vote was seconded and carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN.—Then there is the Honorary Secretary. There are two telegrams waiting for him to-day. Something has prevented Walter Besant being with us. He fully intended to be here, but he is not here. He is a busy man. Sometimes, I think, taking too much upon his hands, for it may close a useful life too soon. I ask you to thank our Honorary Secretary for the time he has given to us, and the interest he still takes in our success.

The vote was unanimously accorded.

The CHAIRMAN.—And lastly, though not least, there is the Editor of our *Quarterly Statement*. Not a word that has been said about the Notes and Queries, or in what way the *Statement* can be improved, will have fallen upon ears that have not listened, and he will think and see whether the proposal can be carried out. I need not say how and in what manner the *Quarterly Statement* is conducted. I was delighted to hear one speaker remark that it is read with interest. The *Statement* ought to have a more extensive reading, but I meet with it at times where I do not expect it, and find that the effects of our *Quarterly Statements* are of the most beneficial character, that they do guide people to the reading of the Bible, and the study of the Bible. Persons who in their schooldays looked upon the Bible as a book of punishment which they were compelled to read are now looking upon it as a book of pleasure to be studied and thought of. It is a great thing that all our work in Palestine has tended to confirm every year the accuracy of the Bible. I wish we could have more subscribers. We should then be more powerful. Every expenditure is made with economy, strict economy. I do look into the expenditure of all monies for every purpose. I am in a position of trust, and if subscribers should call upon me at any time to give an account of that trusteeship, I am always prepared. There is money that has come in for the excavations very well indeed. We have carefully and economically used that money, and we have done a very great deal with the money. I am certain that will be the general impression. Gentlemen, I thank you very much for your attendance to-day. I thank you for the kind observations you have made to help this Society. I do not know that there is anything more to say. Our meeting is completed, and I hope that at our next annual meeting every one of you will be present, and that we shall have a good account to give of the year's work.

The vote was unanimously approved.

Mr. J. D. CRACE.—Before the meeting breaks up I should like to ask

the members who are present to return one more vote of thanks, and that is to our excellent Chairman (cheers), whose energies seem equal to every occasion, and to the members of the Executive Committee. It is the Chairman who has attended every one of our meetings ; at any rate he has attended a majority in excess of any other member of the Committee. I believe he has only been once absent, and that through ill-health. There is hardly a detail, financial or otherwise, with which the Chairman is not more intimately acquainted than any other member of the Committee, and his efforts are just as fresh, as energetic, now as they were so many years ago when he accepted the post, with a diffidence which was quite unnecessary, as events have proved. I shall venture to ask his permission to put that to the vote for him.

The vote was carried by acclamation.

The CHAIRMAN.—Thank you, gentlemen ; thank you, indeed. I feel as I always felt that the thanks to your Chairman is a vote of thanks to your whole Executive Committee. Were it not for them it would be scarcely possible for me to get on with the work, but I have an excellent Committee ; their hearts are in their work, every one of them. I have a Committee of an extraordinary kind. I could hardly repeat all the qualifications of my Committee ; but here I am, and they allow me to be their head, and to assist in their labours. I can assure you that your thanks just given are well earned by every member. I thank you for thanking them, and I will convey to them your thanks. Let me congratulate you on the nucleus of our museum. Look around here ; last year and the year before and for several years it was at the South Kensington Museum, but it was comparatively hidden there, though it was open to the public, and we told everybody. But everyone did not find that little corner where the things were placed. We were compelled to remove them. We had no place to put them in, so for the last two or three years we put them in boxes and deposited them at Taylor's to be taken care of, and now for the first time we have a place in which to exhibit them. Look even at those lamps before me ; what a delight and a charm—a charm that grows upon you. The gentlemen who have taken an interest in this Fund may now take a greater interest in it through seeing our collections. I would ask everyone to take a deeper interest in it, and to enlist as many others as they can, for certain I am that there is not a gentleman or an educated person who will take up our works and read them, but he will be more and more interested in the subjects to which they relate. I thank you in the name of the Committee for the kind vote you have just passed.

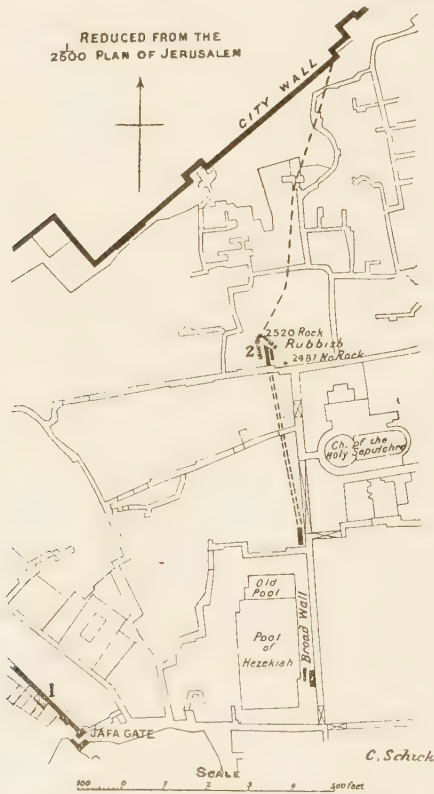
The Committee then adjourned.

HERR SCHICK'S REPORTS.

JERUSALEM, *July 14th, 1891.*

THERE are several small things which seem to me of some interest to members of the Palestine Exploration Fund, so I think it right to report on them.

1. *Foundation of Present City Wall.*—I have already on two former occasions reported that the present western town wall from the Jaffa Gate northwards is not founded on the rock, but in some places standing simply on earth. I have now to report that I made this observation again at a third place. The building outside the Jaffa Gate, in which had been the office of Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, was taken down and built up



again on a much grander scale, requiring new and better foundations. On digging just in front of the present town wall to a great depth only *black earth* and rubbish were found, no natural soil. They went down about

24 feet below the level of the street and no rock was reached, so it is proved that there the wall stands on a layer of made earth from 25 to 30 feet high. When I saw it I was fearing the wall might fall and bury the workmen. On the map, scale $\frac{1}{25000}$, the surface of the road is there given as 2,530 feet above the sea, the rock where now the town wall stands must, therefore, be about 2,480, or perhaps a little more, rising rapidly towards east.

2. *Remains of Old Wall inside City.*—As I have stated in a former report, the Roman Catholics are demolishing a group of houses and building a large new school at the eastern part of the *Harat Deir el 'franj*, north-west of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, north of the street where on the map the word EFRANJ stands. As several things of interest were found, I send a copy of part of the said map, with the new discoveries marked. The highest point in this square is about 2,520 feet, at other points it is much lower. There was found a kind of passage or road cut into the rock 7 and 8 feet deep and 6 feet wide, its bottom declining towards the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, in which direction it runs. It was laid bare for a length of about 15 feet; it ends abruptly in the east at a wall (with an opening) about 6 feet thick of very well hewn, but not large, only moderate sized, stones. At its eastern front there is a great quantity of rubbish. About 20 feet west of the said wall another and still thicker wall was found of larger stones, even 6 and 7 feet long some of them, and about 2 feet high. The direction of both (running parallel) is towards the south, as shown in the plan. These remains have for me a great interest. By studying the walls of Jerusalem (ancient and modern) I found that some Christian writers say that Constantine's buildings, or the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, reached to the western town wall (see "Tobler Top." Jerusalem, i, p. 135, and "Golgotha," p. 16). This "western town wall" could not be Hadrian's, which was at that time destroyed, and which had to be built by the Christians—the part from the Jaffa to the Damascus Gate—in A.D. 1063, from which time this quarter was assigned to the Christians. Without going into detail and argumentation, I wish only to say that I believe Hadrian's north-western wall decayed, and was for a long time not wanted, as in this quarter there were no houses, or only a few. So when Constantine had built the Church, the Church wanted protection, and a wall was built near to it on the west side, which wall was restored and improved by Eudoxia the Empress. This (western) wall began either at the corner of the so-called ancient "second" wall, or as I rather think started from the northern end of the ancient "broad wall," which is the dam or mound wall on the eastern or valley side of Hezekiah's Pool, of which I have in 1846 yet seen a piece, where now a house stands. It consisted of very large stones, which were broken up and used as common mason's stones. Such large stones were met with and broken when Messrs. Bergheim's office was established, north of the said pool and west of the Church of the Sepulchre, and now such a wall is found farther north, as described above. From this latter point it may have gone towards the ancient tower west of Damascus Gate, in some

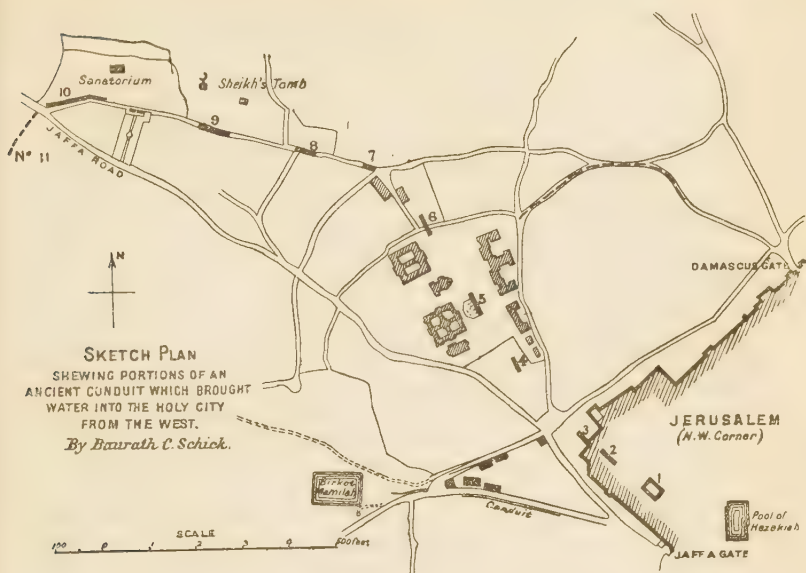
such way as I have indicated with a dotted line. When, afterwards, Hadrian's wall was again restored (as above mentioned) by the Christians, and the space embraced by-and-by filled with houses, the wall immediately west of the Church had no more any importance, and so its stones were used up in building the convents, &c.

3. *Protestant Burial Ground.*—There is an intention to enlarge the buildings of the late "Bishop Gobat's School," for which a portion of the burial ground is asked for, with the promise to give for it a larger piece of ground down in the valley. To effect this change a wall was made by the Church Missionary Society along the road going down to the valley. As this road had to be made somewhat wider, and the wall wanted a proper foundation, the rock which is near the surface was laid bare throughout. At the point where the contour 2,359 crosses the road, the opening of a rock-cut cave appeared. This cave was roundish in shape, about 18 feet in diameter, and more than a man high—as there was much earth in it, I could not get the exact height. It was no tomb, simply a cave, fit for shelter, or to keep things there. I tried to persuade the builders to utilise the cave for some purpose, but as the entrance was situated a little lower than the surface of the road, which caused some difficulty, they walled it up. On the ground lower down I observed very large blocks of rude stones which one might think to be rock, so I made some excavations in the hope to find something of importance, but found simply a kind of dry wall (or fence) along the contour 2,389. These stones are 10 feet or more long and broad, unshaped, not hewn, put upright on the surface of the rock, their smoother sides towards the outside (downwards). As the line kept on the same level, I suppose that a path or road went along (on the out or valley side) eastwards to the road coming down from "Bab Neby Daud," and perhaps even farther eastwards. Such walls, at some distance one from the other, the one nearest the city being always the higher, seem to have girded round the hill slopes of the Holy City, as can be shown also on other sides, and added to the strength of the fortification.

4. *Watercourse providing the ancient City with water from North-west.*—That such a watercourse once existed has been known for a long time. Sir Charles Wilson writes in his Notes: "Ordnance Survey of Jerusalem," 1865, page 81—"There are remains of a conduit coming in on the north-west of the city, first discovered when building the new Russian Convent (5), and since found at some buildings belonging to Mr. Bergheim (4), and also within the town when digging for the foundations of part of the Latin Patriarch's house (1 and 2); at the two last places it was visible during the stay of the surveying party at Jerusalem, but it could not be traced beyond the Russian buildings, or found in the neighbourhood, and it is hard to say from whence the water came. The sketch shows its size and construction."

Since this was written further remains of this conduit were found, and I have always kept an eye upon the matter. In the enclosed plan I give a rough copy of the Ordnance Survey Plan, in which I have

inserted the pieces found until now, and numbered them from 1 to 10, of which 1 to 5 are already mentioned in Sir Charles Wilson's report



above quoted, except No. 3, which was found by a Greek priest, digging in his garden. When in 1865 the English Mission built the boundary wall of their Sanatorium, under my direction, a long piece (No. 10) was found; the continuation towards the town went *under the road* itself, so I could not follow it. When about 18 years ago Dr. Chaplin built a house, a longer piece (No. 7) was found, and the new wall put into it, saving so the foundation diggings. When in 1882 I built my house, and the boundary wall of it, I found a destroyed piece, and also a still preserved piece (at No. 8), and when in 1889 the Russians made the sewer for their building as shown in the enclosed plan with dotted lines, two preserved pieces were met with, No. 5 and No. 6.

Recently the municipality corrected in some degree the road coming from the Damascus Gate, and meeting the Jaffa road at the Sanatorium, when a long piece of this conduit was laid bare (No. 9) into which a branch canal enters, coming from the surroundings of the Sheikh's tomb. Further west, or beyond No. 10, no piece or trace of such a conduit was met with, although there has been much digging and clearing for building houses. From the farthest known point in the west to No. 4, near the town, the decline is very gentle, but enough that the water might run very well. From 4 to 1 the decline is greater, and from 10 westwards, if the conduit continued near the surface, it would rise much, unless there were a tunnel. The

question where the water came from is even, until now, not answered, if one thinks of water from a source or spring. But I think, after taking everything into consideration, that this was not the case, but that the conduit simply acted as a collector of the rain-water, falling on the high, but flat, ground of the north-western plateau, and I hope one day to find traces in the region which I have marked No. 11.

I have also to remark that whilst Sir Charles Wilson's sketch, above referred to, gives slanting sides to the greater part of the conduit, at other places it was found with perpendicular sides, and also in some places deeper, as for instance at my house (No. 8), where it was 30 inches deep : the whole was filled with a very fine earth, the sediment of the once running water. It consisted of *sammaka*, or the common red earth, which was to me a proof that the rain-water of the neighbouring ground flowed in bringing this sediment with it, and that no spring water was running in the conduit.

5. *Some Innovations at Jerusalem.*—As I am not always in a position to report on discoveries of old things, I think it expedient, and interesting, to report also on modern changes and affairs. If one who knew Jerusalem, but has not recently visited it, should now approach it, he would, if coming from the west, hardly recognise it until he enters the Gate. So many new houses have been built, most of them covered with tiled roofs, that the city, and especially the suburbs, have quite a different appearance. Coming out from the so-called Jaffa Gate, one has, on the left hand, a new Custom House, and looking down the valley, towards the south, he sees a large building erected on the heap of rubbish brought there during the last 30 years. It is a kind of playhouse or theatre ; in its lower rooms, horses and carriages are kept. Since the Bethlehem road was made, some years ago, people have built shops and houses along it, and even in the bottom of the valley the Jews have recently erected several houses, small and large. But if the spectator goes on a few steps, looking towards the west, he has, on his left hand, first a khan, and then a row of shops, *all built on rubbish (without foundations)* ; to his right he has a grand building, those which were built 40 years ago, and in which were for many years the Custom House and the English consulate, having been pulled down, and much grander ones erected. Below there are shops and over them lodgings and rooms for offices, &c.

Going on one comes to the point where the road divides. Here is a new building, used as a kind of club house for the upper class and called "casino." Then follow shops along the upper and lower road. On the left hand of the latter are a few houses, and from the former, a new road or street, going on straight, is made, and just where this begins the Armenian Convent has built a grand new hotel. On the ground floor are throughout shops along both roads. On the upper road there is, at another dividing of the road, a guard-house for soldiers, and further on shops and the coffee house belonging to the municipality. Having come to the crossing of roads, downwards (towards the south) the whole quarter is built over with houses, amongst which is the one belonging to Messrs.

Cook and Son, and a new large, yet unfinished, building of the French Sisters.

On the other or eastern side are some smaller houses, and further on the *new City Gate*, outside of which are new good buildings, and opposite, first the French Hospital, then the very large French Pilgrim Home, and lower down, the new lodgings for the officers of the Russian Consulate.

Farther to the west, along the Jaffa road, are, for a distance, shops on both sides, and behind the more permanent ones belonging to the municipality is the guard-house of the Police and Office of the roads. The remaining empty space there is to be made into a public garden. Behind this are Mr. Berghem's house and the two hotels, which have by this arrangement greatly diminished in value and convenience. There is no longer a camping place in front of them. On the left is the English Deaconesses' house, the property of the Armenians. Opposite, inside the Russian wall, two buildings have been made: the larger as a hospital for patients with infectious diseases, and the smaller to keep and burn the things of such patients, or of the dead. To the Russian Mission House two additions have been made, and to the Pilgrim's Home also an additional building. Beyond the wall on the west a very grand and costly Pilgrim's Home has been erected by the Russian Orthodox Palestine Society, and further east, inside the wall, a building for the officers of this Society, also to the large Women's Pilgrim's Home an addition has been made, and an upper storey is to be added. The pool, which was formerly open, is arched over and made into a regular cistern. A sewer has been constructed at great expense, carrying off dirty water, &c., from the whole Russian building. It goes down to the Damascus Gate, enters the town sewer inside the wall, and so runs down to Siloah. On the Russian ground this new sewer has two branches, meeting outside in the road going down to the town gate. Opposite the Russian building on the east private houses are now built, in one of which Bishop Blyth resides.

It will be understood that these are only some of the new buildings near the city. Farther out, towards the north-west, many new houses are built, to a great distance. Also on other sides of the city scattered new houses are to be seen, and every year their number increases, especially towards the north.

At present I am making excavations at the ancient pool in the Upper Kedron Valley, or Wâdy el Jôz, of which I will report in my next. The land is now sold to Jews, and I had to measure it, and so I got an opportunity of digging. Leave to do so in other places I have not yet been able to get, and must wait for a better opportunity. The digging for water, and the Siloah Stone affair, have caused all the hindrances.

REPORT OF EXCAVATIONS AT TELL-EL-HESY DURING THE SPRING OF 1891.

BY FREDERICK JONES BLISS, B.A.

ALTHOUGH Tell-el-Hesy was reached on March 5th, the weather rendered it impossible to begin work until Monday, March 16th. In the meantime some measurements had been taken, and a crop of barley had been bought, which covered the field where we had to dig. Later the crop of beans covering the Tell itself had to be purchased. Following the advice of Mr. Flinders Petrie, with which my judgment accorded, I began my excavations in the northern part of what he marks on his map as the West Town, the section worked being bounded by a line running from the north-west corner of the mount to a point about 350 feet west, and by a line running thence 231 feet south. To have turned over the whole mass of earth in this field would have required the whole season, and though the place was known to be Amorite, I decided to make trial trenches first. In eight days we had examined the field by digging about 30 trenches, my orders to the workmen being to uncover native clay, though in some cases it was not necessary to reach this. The smallest depth of débris was $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and the greatest 17. We found all the characteristic varieties of Amorite pottery, as described and drawn by Mr. Petrie, *i.e.*, comb-facing, ledge-handles, thick-brimmed bowls, polished burnishing, peculiar spouts and hole mouths. That the latter were apertures for drinking, I do not feel sure, for later on in the Tell we found similar holes in various vessels, including the thick Greek drab bowls; some vessels contained two holes near together, or a number of holes. The painted Phœnician also occurred, sometimes being found in the lower depths, under archaic looking Amorite pottery. Jars filled with fine earth, and sometimes containing smaller vessels, were found buried, as in the place Mr. Petrie calls the cemetery. These were usually of the Phœnician type, and may belong to a later period than the débris of the field, but one bowl, 17 inches across, having ledge-handles, containing fine earth and a little brass serpent ring, was clearly Amorite. Not far from this we found a human skull with a bowl and lamp evidently placed in front of it. The distance between the two bowls being about the length of a man, suggested that these might have been placed at the head and the foot of a body, but on carefully uncovering the earth, we found that the bones between these were not human, and included the teeth of animals.

We made a most careful search for walls. Brickwork full of straw was often found, and great care was used in trying to determine its face and direction, but though repeatedly we thought we had found a wall in position, further examination always proved it nothing but consolidated ruin and decay. There were many signs of burning, while some of the ruins seemed to be the result of overthrow. I finally dug a pit, $27\frac{1}{2}$ by

17½ feet at the top and about 12 feet deep, where we reached the clay, hoping that by thus uncovering a larger area we might attain more satisfactory results. A study of the sides of this hole revealed a curious irregular stratification, with lines of brick, rough stonework, burning, and decay, which indicated the ruins of three or four towns. Evident brick-work was found here as elsewhere, but in a ruined condition, out of which no order could be evolved. Workmen who, later in the Tell, traced obscure brick walls quite cleverly, and who last year uncovered walls for Mr. Petrie, were quite baffled by the decay in the west town. I was reluctantly obliged to decide that it was in a hopelessly ruined and consolidated condition, and that to spend any more time upon it would be unwise. In the large pit, at a depth of 8 feet, we found the fragment of a clay tray, with a rim an inch or two high, and a diameter of about 4 feet. It had a red face, with the polished Amorite burnishing in crossing lines. It was evidently in position, as it seemed to have been placed in a bed of mud. It was probably a place for baking bread, a fire of twigs being kindled in one part of it, and the dough being placed in the other, or else placed in the heated tray and covered over with ashes. At the bottom of the hole, in the native clay, there was a squared hole, like a grave, about 3½ feet deep, filled with decayed brick.

One and a half feet under the soil in this west town there was found a piece of cement flooring, of an irregular shape, curving upwards for an inch or more at the edges, about 6 feet long and 4 feet wide, with a narrow outlet at one end, descending apparently to a pit. This was probably some sort of a press for wine or dibs. Near by, and hardly more than two feet under the surface, was found a rough room with mud walls, in which there was very little straw, of varying thickness. In the course of digging various objects were found, such as stones with holes, used for weights in weaving, flints, door sockets, fragments of bronze, including a small cow-bell, a stone worn at the side as if by a rope, &c. Rude pavements and irregular masses of rough stones built together were found in various places. Long thin lines of black decay suggested human burials. Out of justice to the owners of the land we filled all trenches and pits dug, and smoothed the surface for the ploughing.

The work on the Tell has been necessarily one of detail. The work of determining the historical periods from a study of the east face, and of tracing the various city walls by a judicious series of trenches having been done with so much skill by Mr. Petrie, there remained for his successor the more laborious task of cutting down the mound itself in search for walls of dwellings which might remain, together with any objects which might happily be found. I saw at once that to cut down the whole mound by layers covering the entire area would be such slow work that at the end of the season but a small depth could be reached without increasing the workmen beyond one's powers of superintendence. If it were merely a question of removing rubbish it would be easy keeping 150 men hard at work, but when each man has to be strictly watched lest he destroy some wall or overlook some small object, I find

35 men quite enough. Our average was under this, as we had to reduce the numbers while waiting for the tram and while laying it down, and the last two weeks the numbers were very small on account of the harvest, which finally compelled us to close the work on May 15th. Thirty-five diggers means over a hundred work-people, for each man has two girls or women or boys to carry the earth to the trucks or to the side of the hill. I chose the northern half of the mound to begin on, because earth could be more easily disposed of at that end. As I wrote the Committee, my original plan was to cut down through the whole northern half, but three weeks' work determined me to further limit the area to the north-east quarter of the mound.

Beginning at the well at the centre of the east side (*see* Plate III, Mr. Petrie's "Lachish") I drew a line to the west, and from a point on this, about 100 feet from the well, I drew another line about 120 feet long, somewhat north-west to the northern slope. Within these limits we have cut down the mound to an average depth of 12 feet 4 inches, the greatest depth (near the well) being 18½ feet.

Accordingly, in round numbers, we have thrown in seven and a half weeks down on the river bed 140,000 cubic feet of earth and stones. Our area of work is now, of course, bounded on the south and west by cliffs of our own making, while at the east we are from 7 to 18½ feet nearer the river bed than when we began. At the north we have almost reached the base of what Mr. Petrie calls Manasseh's Wall, so that following his chronology we have been working in the later Jewish periods. The accompanying tracings of Petrie's plans will give a rough idea of the section worked. I may add that from a distance the Tell now produces a strange effect, having lost so big a slice from its north-east corner. I enclose a poor photograph showing the depth of the excavations.

In the first three or four feet of digging we found many graves, made in the rubbish of the last constructions. One grave was in perfect condition—a space hollowed out in the shape of a coffin with slabs placed across the top. It contained a skeleton, the skull being towards the east, and bracelets made of blue glass, such as are worn to-day. In connection with human bones and other supposed graves, there were bracelets of glass and of twisted brass, with anklets, precisely such as may be bought in any Arab market, beads and agates, such as the Arabs bury with their dead women. Thin glass was also found, also pipe heads, of a somewhat different shape from those in use to-day. A brass medal of the time of Abd el Hamid, notched so as to be tied under the chin, may or may not belong to the grave period, or it might have been dropped by a woman tending the crops on the hill. Another grave had not only slabs laid across it, but was partially lined with stones. This graveyard is undoubtedly Arab, and may not be more than a century or two old. I place it as far back as that as, until we covered it, its existence did not seem to be known, no objection being made to my digging there by the Arabs. The method of burial is such as obtains to-day.

These latest constructions in the rubbish of which the graves were dug were evidently very rough. We found quantities of stones from the river bed, in one or two cases built into rude walls, in others laid in rough pavements, not complete enough to plan. The remains of brick were mouldy and decayed, and very few traces of walling remained. The pottery showed a large quantity of thin, white-faced sherds of the late Phœnician or Jewish type, I should judge. One large jar was found whole, standing on its mouth upon stones, evidently thus placed.

The foundations of the first town of which any sort of a plan could be made were reached at a depth of about $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet at the south end of the section, and at about $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet at the north end. As the hill slopes down towards the north in a grade of 1 foot in 10, one would naturally expect that the bases of various towns had a similar incline. Such, however, is not the case, the north and south parts being nearly on a level—if anything, the north end being a trifle higher. Perhaps during the last period the buildings were higher and more numerous in the centre of the hill, thus producing more rubbish, and the rain scouring may have been greater towards the north. This town was in a very ruinous state, hardly worth planning, but I give a drawing to show its condition. As will be seen, the walls were the best in the north-west quarter, where a clean face was obtained and the thickness could be measured. The dimensions of one brick were $14\frac{1}{2}$ inches by 9 by 5. The dozen tannûrs, or pit ovens, which were found proved that the ancient inhabitants of the Tell baked their bread in the same manner as the modern Syrians bake theirs. A pit is sunk in the floor of the house, or in a hut outside, two or three feet in depth, and is plastered with mud, which is built up for a few inches above the floor. The ground is levelled at the bottom of the pit, and salt is placed upon it before the layer of mud is plastered down. My man, Yusif, found salt in place under the mud. The tannûrs we found were irregularly circular, one having an average diameter of 85 centimetres, another of 80 centimetres. The sides were baked hard, showing use. I may explain that a fire is made at the bottom of the pit, and the dough, flattened out by hand, is stuck against the heated sides to bake. The first tannûr we found had been repaired by potsherds where the mud sides had given way. Fragments of similar ovens had also been found in the first foot or two of soil. A small pit with a diameter of 22 inches, and with thick sides of yellow brick, may have been used for storing corn.

In one place we came across a quantity of fine red earth, such as is used to-day in colouring the mud floors and walls, which are then polished. We found several jars evidently buried with intention. Mr. Petrie suggests a connection with heathen sacrifices in the apostate Jewish times for the jar burials in what he calls the cemetery outside the town enclosure. Near one of the ovens a jar, 24 inches in height, and 44 at its largest circumference, was found lying on its side. It seems to have been filled with fine soft earth after it had been put in position, as the earth seems to have been pressed down by the hand, being lighter on top. It contained bones, a stone, a flint, and a potsherd. Near it was a

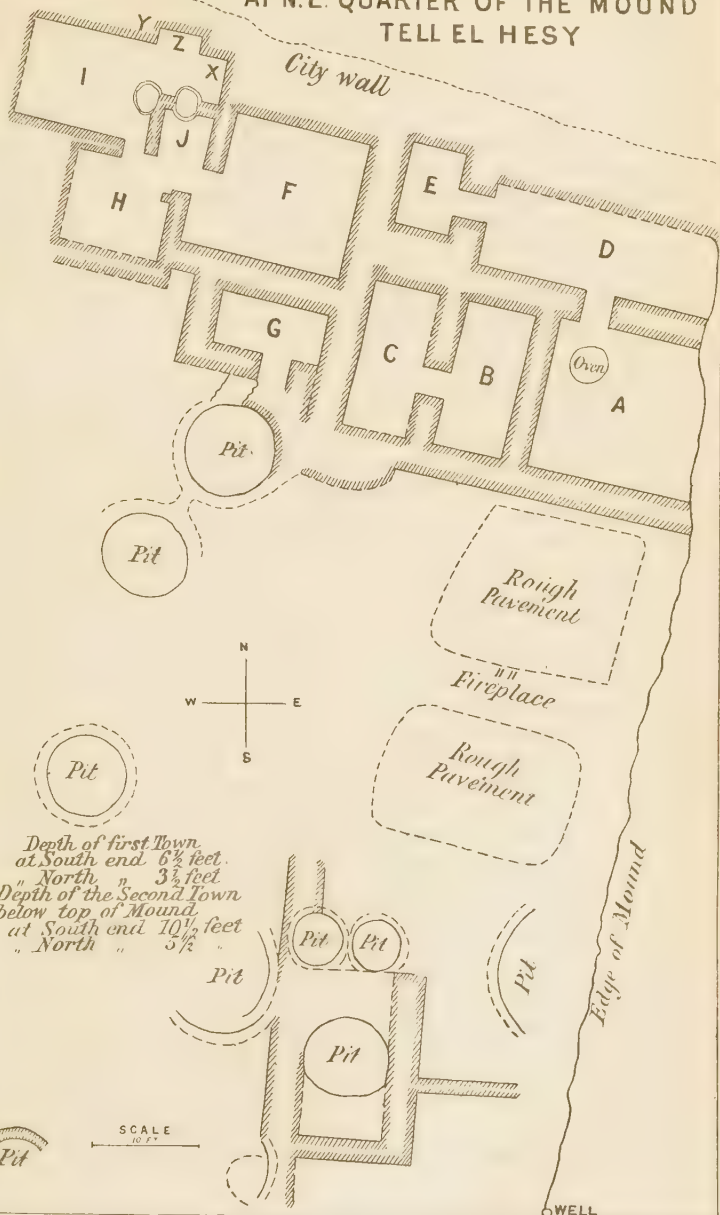
long cylindrical vessel with no handles. I do not feel sure of the purpose for these jar burials. We dug for two days in the "cemetery" and found, as did Mr. Petrie, jars with flasks inside, but no bones. Ibrahim Effendi suggests that they may have been buried by the inhabitants when fleeing from an approaching enemy. The stonework in this period was all rude, only a few squared stones appeared, and these showed no clear dressing. Two stones with markings were found, of which I took a squeeze, and give a rough sketch.

The most characteristic pottery included the Greek drab bowls (*see* No. 222, Plate IX, Mr. Petrie's "Lachish"), the immense loop handles (Nos. 225, 226), small Jewish jars, and a thin brittle ware of purplish black, mostly in the shape of jars with full bodies, short necks, and large mouths, with two small handles reaching from the neck to the mouth. Polished Greek black and red ware was scattered through the town; also fragments of immensely thick vessels, sloping to a point like a walking-stick, or ending in a knob. Hundreds of potsherds were turned up and examined by me every day, in the unfulfilled hope of an inscription, the men having strict orders to throw nothing away.

After planning the remains of the first town we cleared them away, and began to dig towards the foundations of the second, which we found at a depth of $10\frac{1}{2}$ feet (from the top) at the south, and about $5\frac{1}{2}$ at the north end. The first thing to be noticed was a curious stratification of fine clear yellow sand near the east side, covering an irregular space 17 feet by 10, on an average 6 inches deep. In some cases the sand overspread stone pavements. In one place it lay between two strata of burnt stuff. This second town had been fiercely burned, as ashes lay almost everywhere, in some places to a considerable depth. It looks as if the sand had been a heap collected for making mortar, and after the houses had been destroyed by fire and the place deserted for a time, had been blown by the wind into the wavy stratification in which we found it. A new feature in this town consisted in the pits dug in the rubbish of the town below. These were irregularly circular, with diameters varying from 5 to $9\frac{1}{2}$ feet. In some cases they had been lined with mud, which by a sharp tap of the pick could be made to fall off from the sides. Some had a fine coating of whitewash on walls and flooring. A fine thread of white in the cut made by the blow of the pick sometimes revealed this infinitely fine white coating which had remained for hundreds of years.

At Bureir (six miles from the Tell), pits for storing wheat are still used as in other parts of the country, notably the Hauran, but they usually narrow towards the top to a small mouth which is closed by a stone. The pits in the hill had straight sides, 3 or 4 feet high. I think, however, that they are granaries, the narrowing upper part of their walls having been ruined down. If the original depth of the pits was 10 feet, it is possible that they have belonged to the first and not to the second town. They were usually filled with fine feathery ashes, easily distinguishable from the more conglomerate decay in which they were dug. Much broken pottery was found in them. The sides of one pit showed a curious strati-

PLAN
OF EXCAVATIONS
AT N.E. QUARTER OF THE MOUND
TELL EL HESY



fication of burning at an angle of 50°. One pit had deep rat holes in its sides. Grains of wheat and barley were found in several of them. However, that these were remains of what had been stored in the pit is not clear, as in this fiercely burned town I found a stratum of burned barley covering a space ten feet square, to a depth varying from two inches to a foot. We also found burned sesame, pulse, grape-seeds, &c. When Dr. Post has examined these I will report his opinion.

In the town above, walls in two cases gave a hint of taking a circular course, showing that similar pits were found there also. From the plan it will be seen that one pit is surrounded by walls. A curious incident in this town was a quantity of snail shells, hundreds in number, forming quite a feature in the stratification. I confess to no theory on this subject. Yusif, however, thought it confirmed the suggestions of Greek influence, as shown by the pottery, as he had heard the Greeks were fond of snails! Several stone door sockets turned up. A ruined fireplace looked as if it might have had compartments on either side for baking. Tannûrs also appeared.

At the north end of the town we uncovered two houses in very fair condition; I speak of them as two, for though contiguous there seems to have been no door between them. The east wall of the room marked A on Plan is worn away by the destruction of the cliff. A brick taken from its outer built wall measured $20 \times 10\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The inside bricks were smaller. The bricks were plastered over with a mud coating. Room A contained an oven in the floor. The north and south walls were 3 feet thick, and west wall 2 feet 7 inches. The floor of the room marked B was 6 inches higher, and was spread over to a depth varying from 5 to 8 inches with burned barley. The brick, originally of a brown colour, containing little straw, was burned a salmon colour by the fire which had destroyed the grain stored for some winter hundred of years gone by. Between rooms A and D, D and E, B and C, doorways were found $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet wide. Between E and C, and E and F, the walls were 4 feet thick. Between F and H the wall was only 1 foot 8 inches thick. These houses seem to have been built against the north city wall, but in the town below we found the face of the city wall a few feet further in, *i.e.*, to the north. Still, it is possible that the city wall may have been thickened in the later town. The brickwork is much better in shape and material than that found in the modern villages of the district. In room C we found a stone about a yard long, roughly scooped out to hold water, possibly for a smith to dip the iron in. The walls of the rooms F, G, H, and I were built of a redder brick, containing more straw. H had been fiercely burned, and many fallen bricks were found, so hardened by fire that it was difficult to break them with a hammer. To the west of H we found many brick weaver's weights. Some were round, some shaped like pears or turnips, all had a punctured hole by which they could be fastened to the wooden pegs on which the skeins were wound. They varied from the size of a top to that of a large fist. I find in the weavers' places in Beirût rough stones used as weights, but no artificially rounded stones or brick weights

as at Tell Hesi. The only objection to supposing these rounded bricks weights, is that it would take such a quantity to weigh the skeins down. In the photograph of pottery which I send these weights may be seen. In room I there were many jars, mostly broken, some containing seeds. The pottery had a dirty, oily look; possibly oil had been stored in this room, which may have accounted for its fierce conflagration. The recess (Z), in the north wall of this room, had a place like a seat, and to the left of this was a higher recess (Y) like a modern yuk, where beds may be placed in the daytime. In the walls of the recess (X) there were holes scooped out, such as are found at Malula and wherever mud houses are built for storing small objects. The walls here were good to a height of 3 or 4 feet. J is evidently a small storeroom, with a partition which never went to the roof. At first we supposed the round constructions to be pillars, but finally decided that they were originally hollow, evidently places for store. The western partition was of one thickness of large bricks, one which we took out whole being $20 \times 20 \times 5$ inches. This closet was also filled with burned cereals, some of which were clinging to the mud plastering. Near the foundations of this town was found our only inscribed object, a rude lampstand with a few letters scratched across its base, but out of the centre—**APHEBAP**. The pottery of this second town varied little from that of the town above; the Greek black and red polished ware was quite as plentiful, and if anything the pieces with patterns were more common. A very few pieces with Amorite characteristics turned up, such as ledge handles; also some stray fragments of the painted Phœnician ware.

After clearing away the walls of the second town we dug down for about eight feet at the south end of one section, and some four or five at the north end, nearly to the base of what Mr. Petrie calls Manasseh's wall. So consolidated was the stuff through which we had to dig, that it is difficult to say whether we were working in the débris of one or of two towns. In some places the soil was clayey and of a greenish-grey, very hard to cut through. Rooms A, B, and C, in the plan of the second town, were built on ruins of similar walls in this third period. Signs of other walls were found, but not satisfactory enough to plan. Many pits were found, usually more symmetrical than in the town above. One, with a diameter of $9\frac{1}{2}$ feet, apparently a perfect circle, had straight sides $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, and contained many potsherds. Another, with a diameter of 13 feet, seemed to have an outlet, as a line of stones led to the edge of the Tell. The stones were fallen upon each other, but from the spaces between it seemed probable there might have been a sort of drain. Against this theory was the fact that the end of the supposed drain was a trifle lower at the pit, but on the other hand it is possible that the stones here may have sunk and settled, as they were placed on light débris, while at their east end they were laid on hard brickwork. Pit ovens were found and a fireplace on which a pot might be rested. The pottery differed little from that above, but the deteriorated form of the Amorite burnishing was rather more common, and some new shapes appeared. The Greek pottery

was as common as ever, and the fragment with the figure was from this period. A stone, 18 inches long by 12 wide, was found with a clean cut in it four inches deep, dressed evidently with the long stroke picking. Also another dressed stone turned up, evidently flaked and pocked. Through all the towns many sea-shells were found, some punctured with holes, evidently intended for ornament. Fragments of iron and bronze appeared—large nails, handles of vases, a knife, &c. Also many flints.

It was a disappointment to find this part of the work so unprofitable. An examination of the east face of the Tell gives some hint in advance of what may be expected below, and if we go on digging in this section we will soon come to a great many stones. Whether these will turn out all to be rough like those above, or hewn and carved like the pilasters found by Mr. Petrie in the south-west part of the mound, it is impossible to say. From the great number of pits found it looks as if the dwellings may not have been so numerous in the part of the Tell where we have been digging, but what is true of the towns above may not be true of those below. Having got so far down in this section it is my plan, if the Committee approves, to continue work in the same area in the autumn, and if everything is favourable, I may hope to get down towards the Amorite period, if not into it, though the latter is improbable, as the amount of stuff to be removed from this fourth of the hill is enormous. When the base of the earliest Amorite town is reached, it can be decided whether the results obtained from this section will justify the additional two years' task of removing the rest of the hill. If the extremely consolidated condition of the west town and the absence of objects therein is any criterion of what may be expected in the Amorite layers of the Tell, the prospects for rich finds are not very bright.

I cannot close my report without expressing my great sense of obligation to my friend, Mr. Flinders Petrie, who, during the month of January at the Pyramid of Meydum in Egypt, gave me instructions in the many details of excavation in general, and of the work at Tell-el-Hesi in particular, with a cordiality and patience that were unfailing. So clearly had he described the place to me, that when I saw the Tell for the first time, its details had a familiar air. Such genius as his for excavation is indeed rare. With Ibrahim Adham Effendi el-Khaldi, descendant of the great Khalid who took Syria for Mohammed, my relations were most friendly from beginning to end. He filled his post in a gentlemanly and honourable manner. In an unsettled country of Bedawîn his presence was a source of security.

The gratitude of the Fund is due to the Rev. Dr. Elliott, of Gaza, for his kindness in permitting the tram and tents, &c., to be stored at the Mission premises during the summer.

My foreman, Yusif, was an invaluable aid, as he had a talent for disentangling brick walls from the surrounding débris, and for getting the best out of the workmen, and that not by severity as much as by tact and by kind and just treatment.

June 10th, 1891.

EXCAVATING FROM ITS PICTURESQUE SIDE.

By FREDERICK JONES BLISS, B.A.

The rolling country of Philistia with its rich red soil and its varying and vivid greenness was a genuine surprise to me. Our tents were placed where the land rises towards the crests and ridges at the south-west of Tell-el-Hesy. In every direction we could look at the delicious green of wheat, barley, and grass. Only one tree was in sight, and that crowned a small pyramidal hill two miles away. Far away to the east stretched the blue line of the Judæan hills, sometimes clear and sharp, again pale and mysterious. The spring flowers followed each other in bewildering variety. The glowing scarlet of the rich-textured anemone with its heart of black velvet was succeeded by the yellow red of the ranunculus, coarser and tougher in fibre, which in turn gave way to the fragile poppy, with its almost metallic sheen. So abundant were the flowers that they even grew within the tent! During the spring months the climate is delightful. I do not hesitate to say that it is far more bracing than the climate of Beirût. The nights were often cold, and the early mornings sharp. In early April we had two or three days of severe sirocco, which occurred again in May, but in general we suffered little from the heat. Unfortunately, the water from the springs near the Tell becomes stagnant and foul in May, and the Arabs had much to say of the malaria. I think we felt a touch of it before we left.

The sharp ridge to the south-west of the town, shown by Mr. Petrie to have been surmounted by seven feet of rampart, made a beautiful promenade, when one wished to see the sun go down after a day of hard work. Looking over the green sea of verdure I felt much as if I were pacing up and down the deck of a steamer. Life had the pleasant monotony of a voyage at Tell-el-Hesy, especially for the first six weeks, during which time the workmen, whom we may call the crew, did not change.

As far as I could make out, the mound is called Tell-el-'Helu, or the Sweet Mound, from the springs of sweet water, as often as Tell-el-'Hesy, which is spelled with the hard 'H and pronounced to rhyme with missy. Sheikh Harb, the head of the Jubarat Arabs of that district, told me that the term Muleihah, is applied to the part of the Wâdy several miles to the south-west, and is not used for the Wâdy near the Tell. He did not know the name Jizair which Mr. Petrie applies to the stream joining the Hesy at the mound, following the map I suppose which writes Jizair as a name of that stream a few miles to the south-west. Sheikh Harb called it Wâdy el Kaneitrah, from the mound, about a mile from Tell-el-Hesy.

I have never seen so strange an action of water as in this region. As Petrie points out, the soil is sandy with a cap of clay. I suppose that

after a heavy shower the water collects in the more level places, running off a slight incline until it reaches a place where the clay is thin, which suddenly gives way, when the water at once washes away the sand below, making deep irregular channels with almost perpendicular sides. The unusually severe rains of last spring altered the courses of roads. It was strange to find one's progress across a plain stopped by a sudden chasm twelve or fifteen feet deep, and thirty feet wide.

In the field west of the hill where Mr. Petrie dug, it was always possible to tell just where he had made a pit or trench by the luxuriance of the crop at any point. We turned over a lot of earth in this same Amorite field, and I daresay that next year's crop will be something very rich in consequence. The owners of the crops are an old man and his three sons, Bedawîn. It was with the oldest son that we had our principal negotiations. They were at first very suspicious of us. After a day or two I asked the name of the eldest son, and after a little hesitation he said, "Hussein." "But," I said, "I have put it down in my note book as 'Nasul,' how is that?" The young man looked foolish. "That is what I gave as my name to the gentleman last year, for I was afraid to have him write down my real name." It was quite touching to see how devoted they all became when, thanks to Yusif's diplomacy and real friendliness, we gained their confidence and affection; whereas at first they were always bothering us about harm done to crops; later they quite trusted that we meant to do the honest thing by them. The second brother, Jema'an, is a short, broad-chested fellow, with clear brown eyes, and a face as smooth as a girl's. It was a fine sight to see him stalk over the field, his cloak almost touching the ground, bristling with sword and pistols. The contrast between his abrupt and guttural speech and his winning manner made him an interesting anomaly. Salami, the son of Hussein, was the most comical little will-o'-the-wisp I ever saw. Though only five or six years old he used to pasture the cows. He was always bare-headed, and his hair was curiously cut with a long tuft hanging down behind. One moonlight night we visited the camp to see some dancing, and Salami's alert, active movements, as he sped from group to group, picking up the coloured matches we fired and threw, were most amusing. He declared his intention of coming off with me and becoming a Nusrani. He would often come to the tent for a tin or a lump of sugar.

We had many friends among the Bedawîn. Sheikh Harb often came to see Ibrahim Effendi. He had a gentle melancholy manner, and an almost whining way of speech, nor is his dress at all rich as would befit the chief sheikh. Another principal sheikh we found more interesting. As he is an outlaw, I will not give his name. The Government have had a price set on his head for several years, as he shot a man dead in a coffee shop at Gaza for insulting the memory of his murdered sister. He is intelligent, and on the occasion of a discussion we found him truly eloquent. A theft had been committed, and arrests on suspicion having failed to bring to light the thief, it was decided to gather together all the sinners of the tribe at a certain willy, or tomb of a holy man, where

they should take their oaths that they were not guilty. It was all out on paper, as the man who had been robbed was from Jerusalem, and I heard the list of ten suspects read. Our Bedawy guard, Salami, told me that if a man took a false oath at the willy he would spit blood. The assembly met at the willy, but two of the sinners did not turn up—one being the man who had been arrested and released; so nothing was done. The man robbed had the right to demand restitution from the sheikhs, but refrained, as he was kind-hearted, and feared they would make a levy for twice the amount upon the people. This demand is according to Arab law. "You stole my money," said the man to the sheikhs, "I know no thief but you," and they accepted the responsibility.

The attempts to make the arrested Bedawy confess were farcically amusing. Threats having failed, this sort of argument was employed: "Perhaps you are innocent, and we will give you a chance to prove it. Rise and search the ravines about here where treasure may have been hid, and if you are innocent God will guide you. If you don't find the treasure we will know that you are guilty, and persist in concealing it. Put your faith in God and hunt."

It is inconceivable to the western mind that such a transparently hypocritical argument can be advanced and listened to with perfect seriousness. It was delivered with a pious earnestness, and heard with respectful patience. It meant, "Give up the goods and we will let you off;" both parties knew this perfectly, and yet the pretence was kept up. The attempt having failed, threats and abusive language, with direct accusations, of course came into play again.

We found a great contrast between the demeanour of the Arabs and that of the fellahîn. A fine free carriage, an air of independence, an offishness when they feel you are a stranger, and a rare sweetness when they find you are a friend, are characteristic of the Bedawîn. The fellahîn are heavy, less alert, and far less independent. Of course it is the immunity from taxation and conscription which gives the Arabs their sense of freedom and superiority. We found the women very friendly and chatty when they came to sell eggs (ten or twelve for a penny), or when we visited the camps. These Jubarat Arabs sow and reap, but usually get the fellahîn to do the actual work. Though the tents of the tribe are scattered over a large territory it seemed always to be known where any given man might be found. If we wished to see this or that Sheikh or man we sent a guard out into the green wilderness, apparently so vast and empty, and presently he would return with the person required. I never got over the oddity of this. We seemed to be in the midst of a complex, invisible society. It was uncanny.

One day an Arab rode up on a horse and dismounted. My horse was grazing near by, and we agreed to exchange. Whereupon he gave me the rein of his horse, put his hand in mine and repeated a formula of transference, and I did the same with him in delivering my horse.

As I was riding towards Tell el Nejleh one evening, I stopped to chat with a couple of Arabs. Said one: "Don't bewitch the Tell." "What do

you mean?" "Oh, we know what you do. You come to a Tell that is full of gold and treasure and bewitch these into the form of potsherds. Then you dig out the potsherds, take them to your country, undo the spell, and they turn back to gold and treasure." I had heard something of this before, and indeed I do not wonder that the Arabs feel the need of some such theory from their point of view to account for our expenditure of toil and money. Said I: "Shall I tell you the real reason why I dig? Is it not possible for a man to go to Mecca as a pilgrim for a few pounds, but will not a man spend a hundred on a pilgrimage, with everything fine and grand, all for the sake of religion? Now you know this is the Holy Land. Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, David, and Solomon lived here, and it is a matter of religion to come and unearth their towns and find out how they lived and what they did, if we can. Now, I don't expect you to believe me, but I am telling you the truth when I say that the purpose of the digging is not treasure, but one of religion." "Wullah, we believe you," said the man, "but what about the bewitched pottery?" Which, leaving us where we began, I rode off!

At first most of our workmen were from Bureir, a village six miles from the Tell. Before Ramadan most of the men slept at the camp, digging little shallow graves for a bed, when they covered themselves with their cloaks. The women and girls had the long walk both before and after work. Six miles' walk before 6.30 a.m., and six miles' walk after 5 p.m., with a hard day's work of carrying earth-piled baskets on the head in between, does not strike one as being an easy life, but more girls begged for work than we could employ. After a struggle between my sense of duty to the Fund and my general sense of philanthropy, I concluded that a Society for the study of the Holy Land would not object if these women and girls were permitted to reach their homes at sunset, although a half hour, or even an hour, of work might be lost. My belief is that the policy adopted secured the best possible work, and that the quality would not have been so good if we had kept them later. They worked splendidly for us, these men and women of Bureir, heartily and loyally, and I felt and feel grateful to them. At first they seemed a mass of indistinguishable fellahin, like a herd of cattle, but each developed an individuality. There was Sheikh Salim, a dear old gentleman, with a worn face, sweet and gentle, a patient and conscientious workman, who never needed to be watched. His only failing was a pardonable partiality to his little son who carried away the earth and was fond of play. As Sheikh Salim toiled in his deep trench who would recognise in this homely, quiet old man the wild figure seen at sunset dancing up to the grave of a holy man near the camp, shouting out guttural sentences, braying like a donkey, uttering the mingled roar and growl of an angry camel, then suddenly turning and darting off across country, to be brought back, swaying like a drunken man and almost as unconscious, by the young men who had rushed after him? It was whispered that this holy workman of ours would have kept on till he reached Mecca if he had

not been stopped, and that he did make nocturnal visits to the sacred city, being transported through the air !

Then there was Rahuma, our messenger to Gaza, a rather fussy man, with eyes of the poorest quality, which however never let the smallest object escape them. His daughter Fatmy worked with her brother Monsûr rather than with her father. It was a delicate arrangement, owing to the fact that Henda, Monsûr's sweetheart, wasn't allowed to work with him, but could help her prospective father-in-law. Henda settled down into a capital worker, though a bolder, wilder girl I never saw. Tall, straight, active, she made a picturesque figure in her slim blue gown, with stripes of figured crimson and her fringed white veil, as she darted, sickle in hand, from trench to trench, cutting down the rich barley before each digger. I was relieved to see the strength of will shown by Monsûr in rigidly keeping Ramadan, for he is a gentle youth, and I had feared that his prospects for matrimonial control over Henda were very frail. Suggesting this to him one day, I was answered, with a smile of mingled scorn and amusement that was very reassuring. When Monsûr thought he was on the scent of treasure, a bloodhound could not have been keener.

Quite a different character was the young Sheikh Mohammed. His title was a recognition that he could read and write ; in fact, he was an embryo theological student, and wore a white turban. His somewhat sanctimonious manner and generally meritorious air rather antagonised me at first, but he turned out to be a nice and simple lad enough. He brought to work with him a woe-begone old lady, his mother, in fact, who always spoke of him with pride as "the Sheikh." She used to sit at my tent door in the evening (she was too feeble to walk to Bureir) and drink a comforting and friendly cup of chocolate, groaning out her dismal thanks. When, in obedience to my conscience, I finally dismissed her, she exhibited an unexpected degree of spirit and departed in high dudgeon.

The child of the camp was little Ahmed, son of old Abu Jorul. He would play about the works all day, digging with a small pick of his own, tottering to the steep edge of the Tell under the weight of a basket of earth, and amusing himself in picking out pretty pieces of pottery. The east face of the Tell is very steep, and after a few weeks we had formed, with the earth thrown down, a fine slide, a hundred feet long.

One was at first rather nervous to see the girls so fearlessly approach the steep edge, putting so much force into the throwing. Indeed, one day a girl lost her footing and slid rapidly to the bed of the stream, but she took it as a good joke. I daresay if the solemn little Ahmed had gone over it would not have hurt him. He was very proud when he had earned a few coppers as wages, though he always promptly lost them. It was a great job looking over all the potsherds that turned up. These were all put aside by the men, to be examined by me at four o'clock, when I would mark with a pencil the pieces I wished brought to the tent. Nicer flints, prettier bits of ware, or bits of iron were usually concealed in the turban and brought out with great anxiety, for if I took anything a small

baksheesh was always given. This is Petrie's policy, and secures care on the part of the workmen. We found nothing important, but I feel sure that I saw everything found, and the baksheesh thus given for the season was under two guineas. The system (which I defend practically rather than theoretically) has one drawback—a man will sometimes bring a thing from a distance, and pretend to have dug it up on the spot. When a man declared he had dug up a coin of Constantine's, I was much puzzled for an instant, but I soon saw that the coin had been recently worn for some time by a pocket. I indignantly refused the coin, and dismissed the man at the end of the week. The case was easier when one old gentleman called me to his place of digging and delightedly pointed to an iron ring with two or three keys attached, which he declared he had found then and there ! His dismissal was prompt, and had a salutary effect. As a rule, the men had a greater interest in digging out objects than in tracing walls, though there were half-a-dozen who were pretty good at this. The plan in my report gives a fair idea of how the section of the second town looked. It was with a strange, half-melancholy feeling that I ordered the workmen to clear away the remains, and the feeling grew stronger when they began to destroy the walls we had extricated with such care from the surrounding débris. My foreman Yusif never lost his enthusiasm for wall-hunting ; and was to be trusted to destroy nothing in the search. His aid was invaluable in this.

Before and after work the women kept their faces modestly veiled, but attempted no concealment during work-time. The relations between the young men and the girls were freer and more natural than I have ever seen in this country, and it must be remembered these were all Moslems. When the girls had filled the trucks high with earth the boys would stick a bunch of wild flowers in at the top and roll the truck along the rails with great glee. As a rule the women got very good treatment. We used to get the men to relieve them by filling their baskets for them. The men would receive the pay both for themselves and the women who carried earth for them. But one week we had some extra girls, and I shall never forget the awful experiences of that pay-day, when, as usual, change being scarce, we paid two or three together with a gold coin. One virago declared with a look of great meaning that she must receive her money alone. When told that this was impossible, but that she must get it with two other women, she said : "Then I shall fight them," with the air of one impelled by a not-to-be-resisted fate : she must fight.

They often sang at their work, and when things were going slack, if one would call out some word of encouragement, another would take up the cry and soon all would heartily respond. One day I was counting the number of baskets a certain girl emptied into the truck. Noticing my attention, she began to work faster ; soon other girls caught the idea and redoubled their work ; the men, stimulated by the girls, dug fast and furious. Abdullah, who managed the train, stood by his truck

shouting and gesticulating like a London omnibus conductor, and soon the whole place was in a perfect whirlwind of work ; the most sluggish caught the wild infection, laughter resounded on every side, and in a quarter of an hour certainly over an hour's work was done. The effect of the fun lasted all day in increased good nature. These people are very easy to manage. I knew all their names. They like to be treated as individuals, and a little notice of them, if not vitiated with partiality, has a good effect.

On a moonlight night the men would dance for us. They formed a row and began to clap in time to a rude chant with refrain, bending one knee and throwing the body forward at intervals. The chant alternated with a fierce grunting that was weirdly rhythmical. When they had worked themselves up sufficiently we would call for Salami, our negro guard. Sword in hand, cloak flowing from his shoulders, this hideous creature would creep up like some beast of the forest ; when in front of the line he would flourish his sword, crouch before the dancers, suddenly advance upon them with a thrust of the sword, retreat, fall on his knees, sway back and forth, advance again still kneeling, sway back once more, and all the time emitting terrible guttural cries.

More than half the men kept Ramadan rigidly. Those that did not fast were chiefly young men about twenty, who one would think could have borne the fast better than the older men. The first day, one girl who tried to fast almost fainted. Seeing one stalwart youth eating one day, I reproached him with the title of Kafir—that is, infidel ; where-upon he severely replied, “ Oh, no, if I eat in Ramadan, I'm not an infidel, I'm only a hog ! ” They understood that as long as they remained Moslems we respected them more if they kept to their rules. The last day of the fast the fields about the Tell were gay with Bedawin merry-makers. The women had cast away their sombre garb of indigo, replacing it with dresses and veils of crimson silk with long, flowing sleeves. A girl would stand on the shoulders of a woman, who would grasp her ankles and execute a slow, circling dance, the girl standing perfectly straight. Men and boys dashed about on horses, firing pistols to encourage the women. At sunset the bachelors of the tribe gave a dinner to the maidens in the bed of the stream. I was invited to the feast, but a look into the pot was enough, for I recognised therein every part of a sheep's anatomy in one unhappy *melée*. While the pot was boiling I was asked to assist in the accounts, as the bachelors were somewhat anxious to know the amount each one had to pay. My pompous little friend Jema'an was there. I asked him if he was going to show me his bride, for on this feast occasion the women were closely veiled. A fierce young fellow stepped up and declared that it was none of Jema'an's business, and I should not see her. Jema'an explained to me later that on the first feast day after the wedding the bride reverts to her relatives, and for that day the husband has no control over her.

Our good Bureir workmen stayed with us for only six weeks and

then verily the Philistines were upon us. It was very discouraging to have to begin with a raw, rude lot who cared nothing for us and for whom we cared nothing. With the Bureir people we had the advantage of Petrie's picked men and we had the pick of the town besides. The Fâlâjeh horde was an untried one, and tired us in consequence. Their laziness, dullness, and incapacity soon taught me to understand the strictures made by Petrie on the Syrian workmen, criticisms which I had resented as severe during our blessed Bureir period. However, in time we secured some good results even from the Fâlâjeh people. Hassan, who began as a labourer and ended as a guard, was a real addition to our camp force. He had a splendid physique, was honest and gentle. Years ago when journeying among the Arabs he took the fancy of a Bedawy who offered him his little girl in marriage. Hassan could not refuse the offer, and paid a camel and fifty goats for her. She was then under ten, and for several years he was a father to his little wife, caring for her with all tenderness, dressing her and putting her to sleep. He is still very fond of her, though he is now engaged to a second girl and is preparing to extend his harem. He already regrets this, but when asked why he did it, he smiles apologetically, shrugs his shoulders, and says, "What shall I do? The man would offer her to me."

We had several visitors at the excavations. My father came for ten days. Mr. and Mrs. Gray Hill called on their way from Egypt to Jerusalem, and four other parties saw the place. As I have said before, we made many friends among the Arabs, and it was very pleasant the last evening to hear from the distant camps the improvised chants sung in our honour, full of wishes for a safe journey.

ADDITIONAL NOTE ON THE CHURCH OF ST. STEPHEN.

By PROFESSOR HAYTER LEWIS, F.S.A.

SINCE I wrote the description of the church at Jerusalem which I believed to be that of St. Stephen, I have learned from Dr. Edwin Freshfield that another example of the receptacle for liquids which I there described as being level with the paving and occupying the usual site of the altar, exists in the church of St. Eirene at Constantinople. This church is specially alluded to by me in a note to the P. P. Text Society's translation of Procopius (page 14) and it was, no doubt, rebuilt by Justinian late in his reign.

It has three aisles and an apse at the east end.

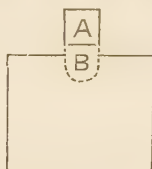
It has been for many years used by the Turks as an armoury, and was and is, an excessively difficult place to visit owing to their foolish jealousy; but it was cleared out in 1881, and fortunately Dr. Freshfield was enabled to see it so cleared.

He describes the apse (v. *Athenæum*, 15th August, 1885) as having marble benches, somewhat similar to those at Torcello, near Venice.

By an unexpected stroke of good fortune he was enabled to obtain two excellent photographs of the interior, showing the receptacle for liquids, to which I referred above.

These he has kindly lent to me.

The shape was clearly this: but the exact connection between the



large part and the lip is concealed by a large pump at A and a stone cistern at B, with which the Turks have adorned it. This is the only existing example, other than that of St. Stephen's, which I have been enabled to find.

8th September, 1891.

RUINS ABOUT MERJ HÎN IN SUBALPINE LEBANON.

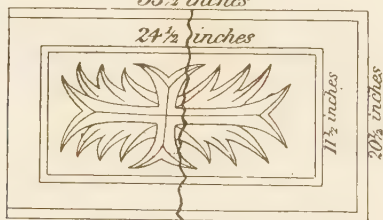
By the Rev. GEORGE E. POST, M.A., M.D., F.L.S.

ON the morning of the 22nd of July of this year, Professor Robert H. West, M.A., of the Syrian Protestant College, Rev. J. Stewart Crawford, of Damascus, and myself left our camp at Merj Hîn, a beautiful meadow in the northern part of Lebanon, just north-east of the Dohr-el-Qodîb range, and rode up the Wadi Şifşâf towards Rijâl-el-'Asherah, the northernmost two mamillary projections of the Dohr. When half way up the valley we were informed that there was a ruined village above. At the head of the valley is a meadow about half a mile long and a quarter wide, in the middle of which is a tarn. This meadow is called *Merj Buswâyyeh* or *Buswâye*h or *Buswâyyeh*. The average pronunciation is *Buswâye*h, which I have adopted. There was an Arab tent in the upper part of the Merj. Taking a couple of the cheesemakers as guides, we

climbed the slope at the end of the meadow, and at a height of about two hundred and fifty feet we came upon a somewhat level spot about a hundred yards in circumference. Before us stood the steep slope of Dohr-el-Qodib. On the right an open grove of lizzâb trees, with the ruins of the village going some hundred and fifty feet to two hundred feet up the side of the valley. On the left was a similar valley side, and near the top a cemetery of rock-hewn tombs, with a few lizzâb trees interspersed.

The ruins consist of hewn stones, often still lying in the lower courses of the walls, giving the idea of a style of construction quite superior to that of the modern villages in the remoter parts of Lebanon. Near the lower part of the ruins we found half of a sculptured stone, apparently the lid of a sarcophagus, or part of an altar. By hunting about we found the other half. I made the accompanying sketch of the whole, with the line of fracture as represented.

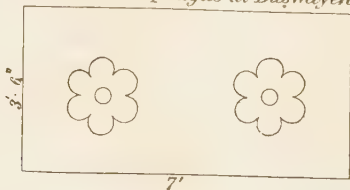
*Cover of Sarcophagus? from Buṣwâyeḥ
broken across its middle
33½ inches*



The first half was found just below and the second in the ruins of a small church, of which the semicircular apse remains. It is six feet in diameter. The herdsmen assured us that there were inscriptions, but could not show them to us lest we should use them in finding treasure.

Near the top of the hill was a sarcophagus, without any inscription. On the face of it were two rose figures sculptured into the stone.

Face of a Sarcophagus at Buṣwâyeḥ

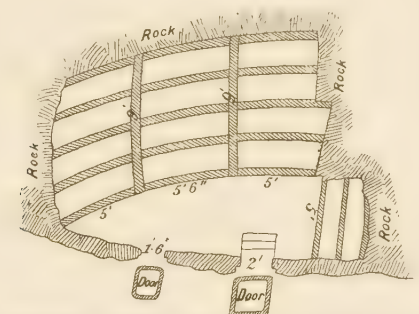


The village may have had from two to three hundred inhabitants. Its lowest portion is over 7,000 feet above the sea. At a little distance

from it, over the divide which separates the Buswâyeḥ valley from that of Ain-el-Beïḍa, are several springs, the most copious of them giving its name to the Wadi-'Ain-el-Beïḍa. Dr. Wm. Thomson came up the latter valley to its head, and then appears to have sheered off over the top of the range which forms the left flank of the Buswâyeḥ and Şifşâf valleys, and so just missed these most interesting ruins. He makes no mention of them in his picturesque description of his ride from Sîr to el-Hurmul.

On the opposite side, the right (east), of the valley are the rock-hewn tombs. I did not stop to count and plot them, as our time was limited. But there are a number, and their style of execution carries us back to the early Christian or Pagan period. I found no Christian emblems, nor, in fact, any emblems at all sculptured on the rocks, nor inside. There were many bones and fragments of bones in the sarcophagi. In several instances there were quite old juniper (lizzâb) trees growing in the mouths of the sepulchres, obstructing entrance to them.

The accompanying plan shows the construction of the principal sepulchre.



Specimen of Rock hewn tombs at Buswâyeḥ

The slabs used as doors were in this case supine before their respective doors. The floor of the sepulchre was about eighteen inches lower than the bottom of the main door. It is now encumbered with rubbish. The roof is four feet above the top of the partitions between the tombs.

On the following day I obtained information of four other ruins around Merj Iḥin. One is found in Arḍ-el-Ḥima (أرض الحمى) on the west flank of the enclosing mountains of Merj Iḥin. My informant told me that it consisted of a portion of a masonry conduit and a built wall, halfway up the mountain side, about opposite the middle of the meadow.

He told me that in the eastern mountain mass overlooking the meadow, an hour away, there was a ruined village with hewn stones similar

to those of Buswâyah. It is called Kharâb-el-Iâtîm (خَرَابُ الْإِاتِم).

There is also not far from this last Qarnet-er-Ruweis (قَرْنَةُ الرَّوَيْس) a small ruin. He was not clear whether there were hewn stones in it.

At the northern end of the Merj is a ruin of a more modern aspect, apparently a fellâh village of our own, or a late epoch. The outlines of the houses are easily traceable, the only stones employed being unhewn ones. It is interesting as showing a more recent occupancy of the Merj by a settled population.

ON THE MONTHLY AND ANNUAL MEAN TEMPERATURE OF THE AIR IN PALESTINE AND ENGLAND IN THE TEN YEARS ENDING 1889.

By JAMES GLAISHER, F.R.S.

THE following discussion of the temperature observations at Sarona and Blackheath is in continuation of those published in the *Quarterly Report* for July, 1891, pages 224—239.

TABLE XIII.—Mean Temperature of the Air in each Month at *Savona*.

Months.	Years.										Means of 10 Years.
	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	
January ..	50·7	59·5	52·4	56·5	50·5	54·4	57·0	54·1	53·3	56·5	54·6
February..	55·7	56·2	49·8	54·2	53·3	55·5	57·8	54·2	57·6	57·5	55·2
March ..	56·6	58·3	58·0	60·0	57·4	59·5	58·3	57·2	65·3	63·0	59·4
April ..	63·6	67·2	62·4	61·4	65·6	63·2	62·4	65·5	64·8	62·8	63·8
May ..	69·0	68·5	65·3	66·0	67·1	71·7	66·2	68·3	68·2	71·5	68·2
June ..	73·6	71·0	69·5	73·3	74·0	73·8	74·7	73·3	72·8	74·2	73·0
July ..	77·2	76·7	74·9	75·7	75·5	77·3	75·8	76·0	78·9	79·0	76·6
August ..	79·0	80·1	77·6	78·8	77·4	77·7	78·6	78·8	79·4	79·3	78·8
September	76·8	78·1	76·8	74·1	74·0	77·1	76·8	77·0	77·2	78·2	76·6
October ..	73·6	72·4	72·0	73·0	71·2	74·4	72·4	76·0	77·8	78·6	74·1
November	68·8	65·5	66·3	64·4	62·8	65·2	63·1	67·5	61·3	60·3	64·5
December	56·9	56·8	59·9	56·1	59·8	61·0	58·2	60·5	56·0	57·8	58·3
Means ..	66·8	67·5	65·5	66·2	65·7	65·9	66·8	66·5	67·7	68·4	66·9

By selecting in each month the lowest and highest numbers in Table XIII, the mean temperature has varied—

In January	from ...	... 50°·5 in 1884 to 59°·5 in 1881
February	„ ...	... 49°·8 „ 1882 „ 57°·8 „ 1886
March	„ ...	... 56°·6 „ 1880 „ 65°·3 „ 1888
April	„ ...	... 61°·4 „ 1883 „ 67°·2 „ 1881
May	„ ...	... 65°·3 „ 1882 „ 71°·7 „ 1885
June	„ ...	... 69°·5 „ 1882 „ 74°·7 „ 1886
July	„ ...	... 74°·9 „ 1882 „ 79°·0 „ 1889
August	„ ...	... 77°·4 „ 1884 „ 80°·1 „ 1881
September	„ ...	... 74°·0 „ 1884 „ 78°·2 „ 1889
October	„ ...	... 71°·2 „ 1884 „ 78°·6 „ 1889
November	„ ...	... 60°·3 „ 1889 „ 68°·8 „ 1880
December	„ ...	... 56°·0 „ 1888 „ 61°·0 „ 1885

The month of lowest mean temperature in the ten years was February, 1882, and was 49°·8, and that of the highest was August, 1881, and was 80°·1.

By taking the differences between the lowest and highest temperature in each month, and the mean of the ten years, in Table XIII., the greatest departures in each month from the mean of ten years, are in—

		Below the mean of 10 years.			Above the mean of 10 years.
January	....	.... 4°·1 in 1884	....	and	4°·9 in 1881
February	....	.... 5°·4 „ 1882	....	„	2°·6 „ 1886
March	....	.... 2°·8 „ 1880	....	„	5°·9 „ 1888
April	....	.... 2°·4 „ 1883	....	„	3°·4 „ 1881
May	....	.... 2°·9 „ 1882	....	„	3°·5 „ 1885
June	....	.... 3°·5 „ 1882	....	„	1°·7 „ 1886
July	....	.... 1°·7 „ 1882	....	„	2°·4 „ 1889
August	....	.... 1°·4 „ 1884	....	„	1°·3 „ 1881
September	....	.... 2°·6 „ 1884	....	„	1°·6 „ 1889
October	....	.... 2°·9 „ 1884	....	„	4°·5 „ 1889
November	....	.... 4°·2 „ 1889	....	„	4°·3 „ 1880
December	....	.... 2°·3 „ 1888	....	„	2°·7 „ 1885

The largest departure below the mean was 5°·4 in February, 1882; the next in order was 4°·2 in November, 1889, and 4°·1 in January, 1884.

The smallest departure below the mean was 1°·4 in August, 1884; the next in order was 1°·7 in July, 1882, and 2°·3 in December, 1888.

The largest departure above the mean was 5°·9 in March, 1888; the next in order was 4°·9 in January, 1881, and 4°·5 in October, 1889.

The smallest departure above the mean was 1°·3 in August, 1881; the next in order was 1°·6 in September, 1889, and 1°·7 in June, 1886.

The mean temperature in August was the most uniform; the next in

order were July and September, the departure in these months from the mean being, in—

August....	....	....	1°4 below, to 1°3 above the mean.
July ....	....	....	1°7 " 2°4 "
September	....	....	2°6 " 1°6 "

The mean temperature in January was the most variable; the next in order were March and November. The departure from the mean in these months were, in—

January	....	....	4°1 below, to 4°9 above the mean.
March ....	....	....	2°8 " 5°9 "
November	....	....	4°2 " 4°3 "

The month of lowest mean temperature in each year has been—

Seven times in January, viz., in 1880, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, and 1889.

Twice in February, viz., in 1881, and 1882.

Once in December, viz., in 1883.

The three coldest months in the year are January, February, and December, and their mean value is 55°9.

The month of highest mean temperature has always been August, and has varied from 77°4 in 1884 to 80°1 in 1881. The mean temperature on the mean of 10 years of the months immediately preceding and following August, viz., July and September, were of the same value, viz., 76°6. The month of August was warmer in the year

1880	than July by	1°8,	and warmer than	September by	2°2
1881	"	3°4	"	"	2°0
1882	"	2°7	"	"	1°8
1883	"	3°1	"	"	4°4
1884	"	1°9	"	"	3°1
1885	"	0°4	"	"	0°6
1886	"	2°8	"	"	1°8
1887	"	2°8	"	"	1°8
1888	"	0°5	"	"	2°2
1889	"	0°3	"	"	1°1

And these three months are the three hottest months in the year, and their mean value is 77°3.

The coldest month on the mean of 10 years was January, when the mean temperature was 54°6, but February is nearly as cold, being 55°2; then the mean temperature increases monthly by nearly 4½° till June, then a slower increase till August, the warmest month, viz., 78°8, and then decreases, the greatest change from month to month being from October to November, which is as large as 9°6, and further sinks 6°2 to December.

The lowest mean annual temperature was 65°5 in 1882, and the highest was 68°4 in 1889. The mean of the 10 years was 66°9.

TABLE XIV.—Mean Temperature of the Air in each Month at *Blackheath*.

Months.	Years.										Means of 10 Years.
	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	
January ..	32.5	31.6	40.1	41.2	43.2	35.8	34.9	34.6	36.3	35.2	36.5
February..	41.6	38.1	42.0	42.7	42.1	43.8	32.9	38.2	34.2	36.4	39.2
March ..	45.2	43.6	46.6	37.4	45.1	40.3	38.9	37.6	37.8	40.0	41.3
April ..	47.5	47.0	48.8	48.4	46.0	48.3	46.0	43.9	43.4	46.3	46.6
May ..	52.9	55.1	55.8	54.4	54.9	51.4	52.5	50.1	53.4	57.4	53.8
June ..	57.9	60.1	57.4	60.5	58.8	61.0	57.9	61.4	59.2	62.1	59.6
July ..	62.1	66.0	62.0	60.9	63.8	66.3	63.2	66.4	58.9	62.1	63.2
August ..	63.1	60.0	61.4	63.2	65.9	59.6	62.3	62.5	59.7	61.1	61.9
September	59.8	56.6	55.8	58.0	60.4	55.7	59.2	54.1	55.5	55.9	57.0
October ..	45.8	45.9	51.0	50.7	49.3	45.8	53.0	44.3	44.4	48.0	47.8
November	41.9	46.7	42.4	43.2	42.2	42.6	43.1	39.4	45.7	43.4	43.1
December	42.1	39.3	39.9	39.9	40.9	37.4	36.2	35.8	38.9	36.0	38.6
Means ..	48.8	48.4	49.6	49.1	50.4	48.1	48.4	47.4	47.3	48.7	49.1

By selecting in each month the lowest and highest numbers in Table XIV., the mean temperature has varied in—

			°		°
January	from ....	....	31·6 in 1881	to	43·2 in 1884
February	„ ....	....	32·9 „ 1886	„	43·8 „ 1885
March	„ ....	....	37·4 „ 1883	„	46·6 „ 1882
April	„ ....	....	43·4 „ 1888	„	48·8 „ 1882
May	„ ....	....	50·1 „ 1887	„	57·4 „ 1889
June	„ ....	....	57·4 „ 1882	„	62·1 „ 1889
July	„ ....	....	58·9 „ 1888	„	66·4 „ 1887
August	„ ....	....	59·6 „ 1885	„	65·9 „ 1884
September	„ ....	....	54·1 „ 1887	„	60·4 „ 1884
October	„ ....	....	44·3 „ 1887	„	53·0 „ 1886
November	„	...	39·4 „ 1887	„	46·7 „ 1881
December	„ ....	....	35·8 „ 1887	„	42·1 „ 1880

The month of lowest mean temperature in the ten years was January, 1881, and was 31°·6, and that of the highest was July, 1887, and was 66°·4, these values are 18°·2 and 13°·7 lower respectively than the lowest and highest monthly temperatures at Sarona.

By taking the differences between the lowest and highest temperature in each month, and the mean of the ten years in Table XIV., the greatest departures in each month from the mean of ten years are, in—

Below the mean of 10 years.			Above the mean of 10 years.		
		°			°
January	... 4·9 in 1881	....	and	6·7 in 1884	
February	... 6·3 „ 1886	....	„	4·6 „ 1885	
March	... 3·9 „ 1883	....	„	5·3 „ 1882	
April ...	... 3·2 „ 1888	....	„	2·2 „ 1882	
May	... 3·7 „ 1887	....	„	3·6 „ 1889	
June ..	... 2·2 „ 1882	....	„	2·5 „ 1889	
July	... 4·3 „ 1888	..	„	3·2 „ 1887	
August .	... 2·3 „ 1885	....	„	4·0 „ 1884	
September	... 2·9 „ 1887	...	„	3·4 „ 1884	
October ...	... 3·5 „ 1887	....	„	5·2 „ 1886	
November ..	... 3·7 „ 1887	.	„	3·6 „ 1881	
December...	2·8 „ 1887		„	3·5 „ 1880	

The largest departure below the mean was 6°·3 in February, 1886 ; the next in order was 4°·9 in January, 1881, and 4°·3 in July, 1888.

The smallest departure below the mean was 2°·2 in June, 1882 ; the next in order was 2°·3 in August, 1885, and 2°·8 in December, 1887.

The largest departure above the mean was 6°·7 in January, 1884 ; the next in order was 5°·3 in March, 1882, and 5°·2 in October, 1886.

The smallest departure above the mean was $2^{\circ}2$ in April, 1882; the next in order was $2^{\circ}5$ in June, 1889, and $3^{\circ}2$ in July, 1887.

The mean temperature in June was the most uniform, the next in order were April, August, September, and December, the departure from the mean in these months being, in

June	....	....	$2^{\circ}2$	below to	$2^{\circ}5$	above the mean.
April	....	....	$3^{\circ}2$	„	$2^{\circ}2$	„
August	....	....	$2^{\circ}3$	„	$4^{\circ}0$	„
September	....	....	$2^{\circ}9$	„	$3^{\circ}4$	„
December	....	....	$2^{\circ}8$	„	$3^{\circ}5$	„

The mean temperature in January was the most variable, the next in order were February and March; the departure from the mean in these months being, in

January	....	....	$4^{\circ}9$	below to	$6^{\circ}7$	above the mean.
February	....	....	$6^{\circ}3$	„	$4^{\circ}6$	„
March	....	....	$3^{\circ}9$	„	$5^{\circ}3$	„

The month of lowest mean temperature in each year has been

Five times in January, viz., in	1880, 1881, 1885, 1887, and 1889.
Twice in February, „	1886, 1888.
Once in March, „	1883.
Twice in December „	1882, 1884.

The three coldest months in the year are January, February, and December, being the same as at Sarona, and their mean value was $38^{\circ}1$, being $17^{\circ}8$ lower than at Sarona.

The month of highest mean temperature in each year has been—

Six times in July, viz., in	1881, 1882, 1885, 1886, 1887, and 1889.
Four „ August, viz.,	1880, 1883, 1884, and 1888.

The three hottest months in the year are June, July, and August, and their mean value is $61^{\circ}6$, being $15^{\circ}7$ of lower temperature than the three hottest months at Sarona.

The coldest month at Blackheath on the mean of 10 years is January, when the mean temperature was $36^{\circ}5$, being $18^{\circ}1$ colder than at Sarona, it then increases irregularly till July, the hottest month, viz., $63^{\circ}2$ being lower than mean of July at Sarona by $13^{\circ}4$, but lower than August at Sarona by $15^{\circ}6$. The temperature then decreases month by month to January, the large autumn decrease, which at Sarona is from October to

November, and $9^{\circ}6$ in amount, takes place here a month earlier, viz., from September to October, and is as large as $10^{\circ}8$.

The lowest mean annual temperature was $47^{\circ}3$ in 1888, and the highest was $50^{\circ}4$ in 1884. The mean of the 10 years was $49^{\circ}1$, being $17^{\circ}8$ lower than at Sarona.

By comparing the numbers in Tables XIII. and XIV. together, it will be seen that in every month the temperature at Sarona is very much higher than at Blackheath. The least and greatest differences in each month, together with the mean for 10 years, are as follows : in—

			the least differ- ence was		the greatest was		the mean of 10 years was
January	....	....	$7^{\circ}3$	....	$27^{\circ}9$	....	$18^{\circ}1$
February	....	....	$7^{\circ}8$	....	$24^{\circ}9$	....	$16^{\circ}0$
March	....	....	$11^{\circ}4$	....	$27^{\circ}5$	....	$18^{\circ}1$
April	....	....	$13^{\circ}0$	....	$21^{\circ}6$	....	$17^{\circ}2$
May	....	....	$9^{\circ}5$	....	$20^{\circ}3$	....	$14^{\circ}4$
June	....	....	$10^{\circ}9$	....	$16^{\circ}8$	....	$13^{\circ}4$
July	....	....	$9^{\circ}6$	....	$20^{\circ}0$	....	$13^{\circ}4$
August	....	....	$11^{\circ}5$	....	$20^{\circ}1$	....	$16^{\circ}9$
September	....	....	$13^{\circ}6$	....	$22^{\circ}9$	....	$19^{\circ}6$
October	....	....	$19^{\circ}4$	....	$33^{\circ}4$	....	$26^{\circ}3$
November	....	....	$15^{\circ}6$	....	$28^{\circ}1$	....	$21^{\circ}4$
December	....	....	$14^{\circ}8$	....	$24^{\circ}8$	....	$19^{\circ}7$

The month of least difference was January, 1884, and was $7^{\circ}3$, and that of the greatest was October, 1888, and $33^{\circ}4$.

The least annual difference was $15^{\circ}3$ in 1884, and the greatest was $20^{\circ}4$ in 1888. The mean difference of the 10 years was $17^{\circ}8$.

The months of least difference are June, July, and May, the mean difference of these three months being $13^{\circ}7$; and those of the greatest differences are October, November, and December (September being of nearly the same value as December), the mean difference of these three months, viz., October, November, and December, being $22^{\circ}5$.

MOSAICS ON MOUNT ZION.

BISHOP GOBAT SCHOOL, MOUNT ZION,
JERUSALEM, *July 8th, 1891.*

In Captain Conder's report to the Palestine Exploration Fund on "The Rock Scarp of Zion," dated January 10th, 1875, he alludes to a great quantity of Mosaic pavement apparently fallen from above, near the wall, built at right angles to the scarp and where Mr. Maudslay's

work terminated towards the north. From time to time large pieces of the mosaic pavement have been found in that place. During the last week a great deal of rubbish has been removed with the intention of building an outhouse; this has laid bare a considerable portion of pavement perfectly horizontal in position. About three yards below this the top of a cistern was discovered with two well-worn rock-cut steps leading to it. The cistern was filled with rubbish fallen in from above; it is apparently a large one, though an accurate estimate cannot be formed from the small part excavated; it seems to be of the beehive shape, but it may prove to be square. There are portions of fine cement still adhering to its sides. The cement is formed of lime, sand, and pottery, though only a very small proportion of the latter.

Rude masonry, which possibly may have been the foundation of more steps, is built upon the edge of the cistern which comes immediately below the boundary wall. The cistern will be about four yards from the outer face of the scarp exposed in the Greek Catholic Cemetery. It is at a higher level than the other cisterns found in the school, and judging from its appearance is most probably of the same date.

In examining the tool-marks left on the Rock Scarp of Zion, and also those of the so-called tombs of the Kings and Judges on the north of Jerusalem, I have been surprised to find a great similarity of workmanship. The water-channels which are cut in the face of the solid rock are also on a similar pattern. Might I ask if attention has been drawn to this?

FRANK T. ELLIS.

THE LACHISH INSCRIPTION.

Note by Professor A. NEUBAUER.

ACCORDING to Professor Sayce's communication the original of the Hebrew inscription from Tell-el-Hesi is **לסמך** and not as Professor Clermont-Ganneau states, with too much assurance, a word in which the second letter is a *heth*. *Hasák* is unknown as a proper name, whilst **סמך** occurs in the Bible as a composite proper name in **אחיסמך** (Exodus xxxi, 6, xxxv, 34, and xxxviii, 23) and in **סמכיהו** (1 Chronicles xxvi, 7).

NOTES BY MAJOR CONDER, R.E.

I.

THE LACHISH TEXT.

It is curious to observe that the three scholars who have treated of this text all (no doubt for the sake of brevity) speak with equal certitude as to the reading, but fail to agree, except as to the first and last letters. One may be pardoned in consequence for having put forward yet a fourth suggestion.

M. Clermont-Ganneau gives a solution which would make the text even later than I suggested, but the difficulty seems to me to be that he

also suggests a letter  which cannot be paralleled as far as I can find on other texts. If he could give us examples in which the *Cheth* takes the form he supposes, that might settle the question in his favour.

Also it is to be remarked that the personal names *Samak*, *Hamak*, or *Hasak* do not recall any known historical names. If the name is a personal one, the owner must apparently have chosen his pot before it was baked (and it is curious that such a piece of pottery should have been so much valued), unless the letters can be shown to have been cut on the baked clay. M. Clermont-Ganneau has seen the importance of this point.

II.

THE LACHISH RUINS.

The Greek inscription, mentioned by Mr. Bliss, will be of importance to the determination of the dates of buildings at Lachish; for if only a few letters remain, yet these letters will show the date approximately of the text.

Mr. Petrie considers that the site was not occupied after the 5th century B.C. I should have judged from the descriptions and mouldings that the site was certainly occupied about the Christian era, and probably in the Byzantine age, and that the masonry with drafted edges, ascribed to the 8th century B.C., may turn out to belong to the 5th century A.D. This conjecture is strengthened by the account given by Mr. Petrie of the tooling of the stones.

Every letter of inscription which can be obtained is therefore of value.

NOTES ON THE PALMYRENE INSCRIPTIONS.

By Rev. HARVEY PORTER, B.A., Professor of History and Archæology
in the Syrian Protestant College, at Beirût.

THE inscription on the Palmyrene bust (female figure) published in the
January *Statement*, in the article by Dr. Post, I read as follows :—

Left side.

חבל
אחא טא
חלפתא
בר ברע(א)
זבדע(א)תא

Right side.

כץ א
אטל
אנת
ווי
1333

In Hebrew characters—

חבל
אחא ברת
חלפתא
בר ברע(א)
זבדע(א)תא

בירח
אלול
שנת
461

Alas !
Aha, daughter of
Haliftha,
son of Bar'aa,
Zebda'thah.

In the month
of Alûl (September)
in the year
461 = (150 A.D.).

The final letter in the fourth line of the left inscription may be ה instead of א. Either one is common as an ending of Palmyrene names. The first two names in this inscription I do not remember to have seen before. Haliftha seems to have the same root as Halifi, found in De Vogué, *Ins. Sem.*, No. 9. The last name is a compound of Zebed, which occurs frequently; the last part may be referred to עת, *opportune*—the whole meaning *a timely gift*. It is probably the same as זבדע(א), found in De Vogué, *Ins. Sem.*, Nos. 5, 63, 74, &c. He refers the latter part of the name to עת, *Athe*—a certain divinity worshipped by the Syrians. The name would thus indicate the *gift of Athe*. The name Bar'aa may be referred to ברע(א), *a gift*.

The correct readings of the inscriptions on the large slab of five figures published in Dr. Post's article on his journey to Palmyra in the *Quarterly* for January, 1891, are as follows, beginning from the *right*, which I number 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.

No 1, *marked* (E)—

חלמברעתו
בר ברנבו
ברנבו

In Hebrew characters as follows—

צלמברעתו
בר ברנבו
ברנבו

“The Statue of Bar’atû, son of Barnabû, son of Barnabû.”

No. 2, *marked* (D)—

ברעתה
ברנבו אחיה

In Hebrew—

ברעתה
ברנבו אחיה

“Bar atah, son of Barnabû, his brother.”

It is interesting to note that the name Bar’atah (or Bar’athah) is the same as that found upon the gravestone discovered at South Shields, published by Wright, in the “Transactions of Society of Bib. Archæol.,” vol. vi. The same name is found in an inscription on a bust published by Simonsen (*Skulpturer og Indskrifter fra Palmyra*, Kjobenhavn, 1889). Bar’atu is essentially the same. We find many of the Palmyrene proper names recurring in the same family or in different families, sometimes identical, or only with slight variation as above. The same peculiarity is observed still among the Syrians and Arabs. They employ a few favourite names generation after generation. This becomes a source of great confusion in determining the personality of historical characters. We cannot infer that the person indicated on the monument found at South Shields belonged to the family commemorated by our sculptured slab, but yet it is quite possible, as that person was a Palmyrene.

No. 3, *marked* (a)—

ברנבו בר
ברנבו אחיה

In Hebrew—

ברנבו בר
ברנבו אחיה

“Barnabû, the son of Barnabû, his brother.”

No. 4, *marked* (B)—

נבוגרי בר
ברנבו אחיה

In Hebrew—

נבוגרי בר
ברנבו אחיה

"Nabûgrî, son of Barnabû, his brother."

No. 5, *marked* (A)—

עמחע (טיא)
מחמ (טיא)
גריבונ
אמהן

In Hebrew—

עמחע (ברת)
מקימו (בר)
גריבונ
אמהן

"'Amtha' (daughter) of Moqîmû, son of Ghribûn, their mother."

The name Barnabû, which occurs so many times in these inscriptions, is found also in *De Vogué, Ins. Sem.*, No. 73. He derives it from Bar-Nebo, "Son of Nebo," which is doubtless correct.

SENNACHERIB'S CATASTROPHE AT NOB.

ISAIAH x, 28-34.

By Rev. W. F. BIRCH.

If any should object that Isaiah x does not refer to Sennacherib, or that Nob was not the scene of his disaster, I shall make good my title by producing evidence sufficient to satisfy such as believe that Zion, the City of David, was solely on Ophel (so called). Those who profess to believe *on evidence* that it was situated elsewhere, are obviously themselves already proof against all I can say.

My earliest attempt in *Quarterly Statement*, 1877, 51, to identify Nob was, I now see, doomed to failure from the first, since I did not know (1) how to deal with profane writers (*e.g.*, Josephus and the son of

Sirach), and (2) that Isaiah x, 28-32, must remain a *sealed* passage until the topography rightly understood be used to elucidate the history.

In regard to this passage or march an amusing variety of opinions exists. Some consider it to be too *poetical* to be *actual*, others too *particular* to be *prophetical*. It seems to me that all four epithets are in this case equally merited. This description of the last two days of Sennacherib's campaign is certainly "one of the most picturesque and magnificent representations that human poetry has ever produced." It was uttered as a prophecy, and is rich in detail, of which point after point was minutely fulfilled. Isaiah declares first *the route*, then *the reconnaissance*, and lastly *the rout* of the Assyrian. I will now give the story, and afterwards (if needed, as I hope) the proof.

THE STORY.

Another Passover was at hand. Rab-shakeh with his strong detachment had rejoined Sennacherib at Libnah, reporting the utter failure of his braggadocio at Jerusalem.

The great king was vexed at Hezekiah's firmness; but chagrin gave place to anxiety on his learning that Tir-hakah was marching against him.

It was now necessary for Sennacherib to put himself in the best posture of defence against this powerful foe, and most desirable for him to gain possession of Jerusalem without any delay. Accordingly, leaving Libnah, he marched northwards. Up the famous ascent of Beth-horon toiled the vast Assyrian host laden with spoil; but instead of advancing by the direct road to Jerusalem, it suddenly turned to the left at Khurbet el Lattâtîn and passing Beeroth went off in the direction of Bethel. The Jewish watchmen posted on Nebi Samwîl (Mizpeh of Benjamin) would duly report to Hezekiah the Assyrians' approach, and sudden turn to the north, and the subsequent reappearance of their vanguard on the east side of Bethel, as if marching down towards Ai. Jerusalem would be troubled at these tidings, but Hezekiah might calmly reflect, "The Assyrian (though he meaneth not so) is but fulfilling the words of the prophecy 'He is come to Aiath (Ai)';" a prophecy leading him eventually to Nob and destruction.

Another hour brings the Assyrian to Migron; before nightfall he has laid up his baggage at Michmash, crossed the difficult "passage," and occupied Geba (Jeba). Thus the first day's prophecy is accomplished. The predicted route has proved the actual route. The march that to a hypocritical nation seemed foolish and impossible has become an accomplished fact.

In this strategical movement, Sennacherib has shown prudence. He has acquired as his basis a strong defensive position, the identical one selected by the countless host of the Philistines in the days of Saul. Hence he can retreat at will: here Tir-hakah can only attack him at a

great disadvantage ; here his vessels of gold and silver, the spoils gathered from conquered cities, are perfectly safe.

Another day dawns, and more prophecy is fulfilled. The Assyrian scouts probably mount to the plateau, a mile and a quarter west of Geba, and gazing over hill and dale see on every side a terror-stricken neighbourhood. The precision of the details in Isaiah x, 29-31, is such, that it is incredible that anyone who had not visited the spot should ever have so accurately described the panorama. It may be that actually standing on one of the remarkable stones noted by Mr. Schick in his June report, the inspired prophet first foretold in impassioned language the advance of Sennacherib. Facing north (as in the view of Moses from Pisgah) he in imagination spies the enemy at Ai, and traces his advance to Migron, Michmash, "the passage," and Geba ; all places within his view. Now turning round to the south he names town after town as they appear in consecutive order in the prospect before him from west to east. Standing there to-day, and turning to Isaiah x, 29-31, we have the true key to the landscape before our view. Village and ruin to the number of seven, perched each on its own hill, still remain to answer perfectly to the exact position required in this perplexing prophecy. Here on our right over against us is Ramah, the Deceleia of Baasha ; next comes Gibeah of Saul suitably overhanging the valley of blood : next, almost due south, we see Gallim, the home of Phalti, Saul's son-in-law, and more to the left, Laish. Then comes poor priestly Anathoth ; next, on its ridge, Madmenah (corrupted from Azmaveth), and last of all, due west of us, is the site of Gebim (close to the (true) Rock Rimmon), whose inhabitants, to escape the Assyrian, snatching up their household goods, fled for concealment to Benjamin's favourite refuge, the cave of El Jai in Wady Suweinit, a hiding-place not to be attacked with impunity, either then or now.

Meanwhile, Sennacherib, marching westward, has gained the main road to Jerusalem ; by noon he has passed Shafat, and soon after on his surmounting a slight eminence, the Jewish capital bursts full upon his view. He beholds at last the object of his march, and at once the advance of the whole army is arrested. He halts at Nob, and feasts his eyes with the sight of the holy city, its eastern ridge crowned by the temple, the mount of the daughter of Zion, and (to the right of it) the more elevated western hill of Jerusalem, *i.e.*, the upper city of Josephus.

But the mid-day heat is past, yet the great host remains motionless. Why is this ? Hannibal hovered about Rome, and Richard I beheld Jerusalem from Mizpeh, and turned back ; but why should the great king with his enormous army come to a dead stop at Nob, only a mile and half from Jerusalem.

Prophecy had said, "As yet shall he remain at Nob this day" ; but what did he know or care about such prophecy ? Sennacherib, however, though haughty, was not without the wisdom of the serpent. It was all very well on the monuments to boast of capturing third-rate places like Eltekeh and Timnath (in Dan), at the beginning of the war. Lachish, however, and Libnah had recently given him trouble enough.

He knew, too, it took three years to reduce Samaria. Jerusalem was a still greater city and better defended ; in fact, it was a first-class fortress, situate in a district (thanks to Hezekiah's precautions) almost waterless in the summer months. Sennacherib knew well enough he had no time to take Jerusalem by force. His tongue and pen must therefore serve him for sword and spear, and for gaining Jerusalem he has to rely far more on bluster and blasphemy than on bows and banks.

Accordingly, in order to deal privately with Hezekiah, he dispatched to him a letter defying the God of Israel (2 Chron. xxxii, 17 ; 2 Kings xix, 10-13) and then, like a fowler watching his net, he waited at Nob to see the result, shaking his hand.

That letter ruined Sennacherib. He might with impunity carry captive 200,000 Jews (they deserved it), but when he took to writing blasphemy, his iniquity was full indeed. Accordingly it was no marvel that, when Hezekiah after reading the letter, at once, without consulting prince or prophet, "went up into the temple and spread it before the Lord and prayed" (2 Kings, xix, 16), the answer was at once brought by the prophet, Thus saith the Lord concerning the king of Assyria, he shall not come to this city, still less shoot an arrow there, still less come before it with shield, still less cast a bank against it. "For I will defend this city, to save it, for my own sake," &c.

What ! shall Sennacherib, exasperated by silent resistance, with nearly 200,000 men at his feet and less than two miles from Jerusalem, not even come near to observe it as did Titus ? No ; for the mouth of the Lord hath spoken it.

The envoys returned without any reply from the Jewish king, since the God that answereth by fire was himself sending the answer direct that very night.

We may imagine how Sennacherib would now vapour on Scopus, brandishing and waving his hand in sight of the Jews, and thus indicating that he would soon make Jerusalem an offering to his god. It was too late, however, in the afternoon for the army to move forward that day.

The sun went down, and the full moon rose over the mountains of Moab. Hezekiah, happy in his God, and some at least in Jerusalem with him, betook themselves to keep the Passover feast. On and beyond Scopus the 185,000 lay down to sleep their last sleep, while Sennacherib, perhaps, caroused with his leaders and captains. As the night advances the gentle breeze of evening grows to the fatal blast ; angry clouds drive up from the south-west, the moon is obscured ; all around is pitchy darkness. Suddenly a flash of lightning immediately followed by a crash of thunder confounds the host. "At the voice of Jehovah shall Asshur be panic-stricken" (Cheyne), and rattling hailstones quickly add to his terror. A terrific storm, like that at Beth-horon or Eben-ezer in days of yore, has broken upon the camp of the Assyrians. Jerusalem escapes unscathed. Safe within its walls the inhabitants must have witnessed with joy and thankfulness the distant raging of the elements, heaven's artillery playing with deadly effect upon the myrmidons of Sennacherib,

flash after flash of lightning illuminating the distant heights as far as Mizpeh and Tell el Ful, while shrieks of terror rent the air between the claps of thunder. At last an hour of horror ends in the stillness of death. One may slightly alter the poet's words to describe the scene :

Jam satis terris nivis atque diræ
Grandinis misit Pater et rubente
Dexterâ sacræ jaculatus arcis
Terruit hostem.

In abject terror, Sennacherib and a few others had huddled together for safety into the rock-cut tombs on the west side of Nob. Possibly that now styled "The Cave of Grapes" (Enab, ? corrupted from Nob) sheltered on that awful night both the dust of the high priest Ahimelech and the trembling form of the great king. Almost all the host, to the number of 185,000 men, perished, either killed by lightning or crushed to death by hailstones. Thus Isaiah's words were fulfilled, and "thus the Lord saved Hezekiah and the inhabitants of Jerusalem from the hand of Sennacherib the king of Assyria."

WAS THERE A STREET OF COLUMNS IN JERUSALEM ?

By the REV. J. E. HANAUER.

IN a letter written about a year ago I called attention to a line of limestone columns, the remains, as I believed, of the ancient "agora," or market-place of the Byzantine period, and apparently still *in situ*, though enclosed on all sides with masonry. These columns are situated on the eastern side of the "Sük el Lahamin," the westernmost of the three parallel bazaars east of the Muristan. When Dr. Robinson was here in 1852 only two of these columns were visible ("Bib. Researches," Vol. III., page 168). More than a year ago I ascertained, by a personal examination of the shops on the eastern side of the above-named "Sük," the existence of five other columns of the same sort, to the south of, and in line with, the two noticed by Robinson, and making with them seven in all, visible at intervals where the plaster, mortar, and rubble-masonry have fallen from the walls which have been built between and around them. Immediately south of the bazaars are other fragments of columns, not however, as I think, *in situ*. Some are built into walls, and four, with heavy Byzantine capitals, support the dome of a building now used as a coffee-shop, but looking as if it had originally been intended for a little Greek church. Yet further southward in the long street leading through the Jewish quarter to the spot where, accord-

ing to Professor Hayter Lewis, the Zion Gate stood before it was removed westward (about four hundred years ago) by Soliman the Magnificent to the position it now occupies, I have noticed a good many fragments of columns.

Taking into consideration that one of the names of the present Damascus Gate is "Bab ul 'Amûd" (Gate of the Column—what column?); that in the street leading southwards from it one sees fragments of shafts and bases of columns used as building material; that at the point where this street strikes the Via Dolorosa there still stands, and apparently *in situ*, in a spot which thirty years ago was an open field, a single isolated column, which monkish tradition, not earlier, however, than the times of Brocardus, A.D. 1283, says was once part of the Porta Judiciaria; that in the same general line we meet with other columns before we reach the line of granite pillars that belonged to the buildings connected with Constantine's great church; that in continuation of the line, after passing the granite series, we come to a limestone set, of which, as above stated, seven columns are in position, not to mention again the displaced fragments seen at intervals further south, but in the same line, I would venture to suggest that like other ancient cities, Samaria and Jerash for example, Jerusalem had at one time a street of columns running through the city from north to south.

Thus idea of mine may or may not be correct; but, at any rate, I should be very grateful if any one reading these lines would impart some information on the subject through the medium of the *Quarterly Statement*. Do any of the old Pilgrims, in their descriptions or itineraries, mention such a street of columns as I suppose existed, or give any hints as to the existence of a street running through the city, and embellished for the greater part of its length with colonnaded edifices?

[' Some of our readers may perhaps be able to give an answer to Mr. Hanauer's question. It has been thought that the name *Bab el 'Amûd* may indicate a tradition that the אבן טועים, or stone from which things lost or found were publicly cried, stood near that spot. Mr. Hanauer will remember the story in Talm. Bab. Taanith, 19a, that when in answer to Hone Hamagil's prayers for rain so much fell that the people were obliged to go up from Jerusalem to the Mountain of the House, and they came to the Rabbi to pray that the rain might stop, he sent them to see whether this stone was submerged, which seems to show that it was in the lower part of the city. Bartenora states that he had found it written that the stone was גבוה מאוד, "very high." Such a stone would not improbably be called in Arabic 'amûd, "column." The "very lofty column" observed by Areulf "in the middle of the city, which meets one coming from the sacred places northwards," is probably now represented by the little pillar in the centre of the Greek Church of the Holy Sepulchre, though this can hardly be said to lie *northward* of the sacred places.—ED.]

SOUTHERN PROJECTION FROM THE MASJED AL AKSA, JERUSALEM.

BY THE REV. GEORGE OCTAVIUS WRAY, LL.D.

THE publication in the *Quarterly Statement* of July last of the plan of the "Southern part of the Haram Esh Sherif," in connection with Herr Schick's Report, enables me to ask for information, which I have for many years longed for, concerning the oblong building, which measures, according to the plan, some 50 × 15 feet, and projects below the letters "Al Aksa," from the main building at the extreme south; it is distinguished by the shading of the walls from the figure in faint outline about 55 feet to the west of it.

It may be premised that the visit to the Holy Land of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, in 1862, led to the relaxation, in some measure, of the rules of the Turkish Government, which had previously excluded all but a favoured few from the Temple inclosure.

My late brother, the Rev. William Mark Wray, R.N., was then chaplain of H.M.S. "Doris," which escorted His Royal Highness on his tour.

In the following year, on my own visit to Jerusalem, my brother warned me against the trouble to be expected, judging from his own experience, in visiting Al Aksa.

Turning to my journal I find that upon the 24th of March, 1863, having, on payment of the fee of 10s., obtained from our Consul, Mr. Moore, an order to visit the Temple area, I attended, with my dragoman Michel Hene, punctually at six in the morning, being cautioned not to stay after seven, when the faithful were expected, and it was not safe for infidels to linger.

We waited some time for the Consular dragoman, and when he arrived it was deemed *infra dig.* to start without the cavasse, with his pompous silver staff, like that of a drum-major. But as I refused to wait any longer we started without him, and he afterwards joined us in the inclosure, looking much ashamed of himself.

The venerable Temple Sheikh had already taken charge of our party. Being unincumbered with fellow travellers I visited every hole and corner of the place; I had no difficulty with the Sheikh, so soon as he found that I was resolute and in high good humour with him.

After seeing the Dome of the Rock and as much of Al Aksa as is above ground, we went down to the lower regions, or crypt. Being built on the southern slope of the hill the northern part of this crypt is underground, but the opposite end emerges into daylight.

As the old man, contrary to his nature, hurried over the ground, I

assumed an air of Oriental phlegm. My brother had advised me to explore the south-west corner, as that had not yet been done. But on coming to the continuation of the crypt under that part of the building named on the plan "*Al Baka'at al Baidha*," our further progress was barred by solid masonry filling the archway.

Turning back I observed, at the right-hand corner, the top of an archway, just visible by a faint glimpse of daylight over the heap of stones and rubbish which blocked the passage. The Sheikh violently protested against my exploring this: no one had ever done so, as it was guarded by Jins, and Michel added his entreaties. But I assured them that the Jins would not hurt me; and having wheedled the old man out of his candle, scrambled over the heap of stones and rubbish till I reached the outer building. This I found to be long and narrow, divided into two chambers, shown on the plan to be—the northern 35 feet, and the southern 15 feet in length, both of them 15 feet wide.

The western wall of one of these chambers—if I rightly recollect, it was the larger one—contained an arch, which was walled up with solid masonry. Whilst examining the building the Sheikh and the dragoman were shouting out their entreaties for me to return, but I had our one candle, and was safe from pursuit. The only daylight was from an opening to the east, pierced, I presume, as a doorway, but obstructed with rubbish. As my eyes adapted themselves to the dim light I found a number of large white marble slabs, beautifully carved with arabesque or Jewish tracery, which had probably formed part of a cornice.

The old Sheikh by this time showed signs of frenzy, and as I had, so far as I was then able, satisfied my curiosity, I returned to the crypt, and saw the rest of the place; but found no other entrance to the vaults or cloisters at the south-west corner than those walled up. I have an impression that these were called "*The Crusaders' Stables*;" and that they are shown on the map which was published for M. Pierotti by Koepelin, 17, Quai Voltaire, Paris.¹

Having but partially satisfied my curiosity on the spot, I now seek to do so fully by asking Herr Schick, or any other of your readers acquainted with the site, to say:—What was the cause of the jealousy shown against access to this part of the building in particular? what was the use or purpose of the projection from the main building which, aided by the plan, I have described? into what did the doorways which were walled up open westwards? what does the figure signify which is drawn in outline to the west of the building in question? are the marble blocks still there? what can be told or conjectured of their history; did they form part of the building to which the pillars belonged which are

¹ The Crusaders' "*Armoury*," not "*Stables*," on Pierotti's plan is the chamber marked on the Ordnance Survey plan *al Baka'at al Baidhá*. It is now commonly regarded as the former refectory of the Knights Templars.
—Ed.

described in *Quarterly Statement* for 1871, page 176? is the mass of rubbish removed which blocked the arch opening from the crypt into this building by which I entered?

Any other information bearing on the subject will be of interest.

DINHABAH.

A New Identification.

BY THE REV. HENRY GEORGE TOMKINS.

WE are able to add a new identification to those on the east side of the Jordan with some confidence of its correctness. It has emerged out of a correspondence in the *Academy* some half year since in which the important place Tunip, or Dunip, now Tinnab, or Tennib, very near the ancient Arpad (Tel Erfad), in Northern Syria, was in question.

A remark by Mr. Howorth on its etymology led to a short letter from Dr. Neubauer (*Academy*, March 14, 1891, p. 260), as follows:—

“Oxford, March 9, 1891.

“Whether Tunip is Semitic or not, it seems to me to represent the name of the locality mentioned in Gen. xxxvi, 32, as דִּנְהָבָה, Dinhaba, the residence of Bela, the son of Beor, who reigned in Edom. This king is probably identical with “Balaam, son of Beor, of Pethor, which is by the river of the land of the children of his people,” Numb. xxii, 5; *Variorum Bible*, “of the children of Ammon.” Balaam was, according to Deuter. xxiii, 4 (5), of Pethor, in Aram Nahrāim, or Naharina (A. V. Mesopotamia). It is most likely that Dinhabah was not a locality of Edom in the restricted sense, unless the dominion of Edom extended in Balaam's time to Aram Nahrāim or Naharina. The list of the kings of Edom (Gen. xxxvi, 32 to 40) seems to point to rulers who were not of Idumean origin. In Numb. xxxi, 8, and Joshua xiii, 21, Balaam is put to death, together with the princes of Midian and Sihon.

“A. NEUBAUER.”

This interesting letter drew from me one in the *Academy* of March 21, p. 284, to the following effect. It appeared to me—1. That Dr. Neubauer was right in identifying the *name* of Dunip, or Dunipa, with Dinhabah, lxx Δένναβᾶ; Vulg. Denaba; but, 2. That the latter must be a different place, viz., Thenib, east of Ele'aleh, west of the great Hajj road, described by Canon Tristram (“Land of Moab,” p. 222). “The buildings of Thenib cover the whole area of an isolated hill, and are much more dilapidated and ruder than those we had recently been visiting [at Kustul,

one hour south]. From Thenîb and from Kustul I had the finest views of the Belka, as the country is officially called, which we had yet enjoyed.' Such is Dr. Tristram's account. The name he gives is as good as identical with the North Syrian Tennib, ancient Tunip of the Egyptian records and the Cuneiform tablets found at Tel el-Amarna.

In the new map of the Palestine Exploration Fund, with ancient names given, I find the place marked as Hodbat et-Toneib, but without identification of any ancient site.

It is only some dozen miles eastward of the old Pisgah, Nebo, &c. The way in which the name travelled across the Euphrates is shown by Franz Delitzsch ("New Comm. on Genesis," Eng. tr. ii, 248):—"Kuenen notes besides *Δαβαβά* in Palmyrian Syria (in Ptol. and in Assem. 'Bibl. Or.' iii, 2), *Δαβάβη* in Babylonia (in Zosimus, 'Hist.' iii, 27): *Dannaiā* and *Dannaba* in Moab (by Jerome on this passage testified in Lagarde's 'Onom.' 114 sq.)."

I think this is a clear and good case of identification worthy of insertion in the map, and in the next edition of Mr. Armstrong's very useful and valuable book, "Names and Places of the Old Testament."

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<i>a</i> Hobson, Rev. J. P. ..	0	10	6	<i>a</i> McKinnell, Mrs. ..	1	1	0
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<i>a</i> Hopkins, Dr. ..	0	10	6	<i>a</i> Mansell, Mrs. H. L. ..	0	10	6
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					£344	0	0

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aDoak, Rev. Andrew, 15, Queen's Road	0	10	6
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aHunter, Wm., Adv. LL.D., 80, Union Street	0	10	6
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aMilligan, Rev. Wm., D.D., University	0	10	6
aMitchell, David, Esq., 24, Adelphi	0	10	6
Mitchell, Stodart J., Esq., 24, Adelphi	0	2	6
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	£	s.	d.
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aBurns, Sir John, Bart. .. .	1	0	0
aCorry, Sir James P., Bart., M.P. .. .	1	0	0
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aCuming, Professor, M.D... .. .	1	0	0
aDunville, R. G., Esq., D.L. .. .	1	0	0
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Haslett, Sir James H. (Don.) .. .	1	0	0
aHenderson, Robert, Esq... .. .	1	0	0
aJaffe, Alfred, Esq., J.P. .. .	1	1	0
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Oct. 9th.—	..	..	..	..	..	1	0	0
Oct. 30th.—	..	..	..	..	..	0	10	6
Nov. 10th.—	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	0
Dec. 4th.—	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	0
Dec. 19th.—	..	..	..	..	..	1	0	6

						£	s.	d.
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aBarnefield, Thomas P., Esq.	..	..	..	..	..	0	10	6
aBeardslee, Professor J. W.	..	..	..	..	..	0	10	0
aBorden, Mrs. Jefferson	..	..	..	..	..	1	0	0
aEwell, Rev. J. L.	..	..	..	..	..	0	10	6
aMacnary, J. W. Esq.	..	..	..	..	..	0	10	6
aMatthews, Mr. F. M.	..	..	..	..	..	0	10	6
aMoore, Professor W. W., D.D.	..	..	..	..	..	0	10	6
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					£	s. d.
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Kearsley, Miss (Don.)	..	..	..	..	0	2 6

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Donations ..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	0
Lecture at St. Peter's, Halliwell ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	6

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<i>a</i> Roberts, Rev. L. G. A..	..	..	..	..	..	£0	10s.	6d.
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Nov. 4th.— Do.	..	..	..	..	1	1	0
Dec. 11th.— Do.	..	..	..	..	9	9	0
					£	s.	d.
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<i>a</i> Burwell, Rev. G.	..	..	..	..	..	1	1 0
<i>a</i> Chippendall, Rev. J.	..	..	..	..	..	0	10 6
Chorlton, Thomas, Esq. (Don.)	..	..	..	..	..	0	10 6
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<i>a</i> Moultrie, G. W., Esq.	..	..	..	..	..	1	1 0
<i>a</i> Rawnsley, Rev. H. D.	..	..	..	..	..	0	10 6
Richardson, Mrs. Ryder (Don.)	..	..	..	..	..	1	1 0
<i>a</i> Robinson, Rev. A. E..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1 0
<i>a</i> Robinson, J. F., Esq.	..	..	..	..	..	1	1 0
<i>a</i> Rockwood, C. G., Esq.	..	..	..	..	..	0	10 6
<i>a</i> Sharp, Misses..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1 0
<i>a</i> Tonge, Rev. Canon ..	..	..	..	..	..	0	10 6
<i>a</i> Whittenbury, C. W., Esq.	..	..	..	..	..	0	10 6

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1889.

					£	s.	d.
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Rev. G. W. Reynolds..	..	..	..	..	..	0	10 6
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1890.

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Annual Subscriptions and Donations.	..	..	..	..	..	344	0	0
Donations for Excavations	..	..	..	..	..	29	12	6
Local Societies	..	..	..	..	..	82	3	0
Proceeds of Lectures	..	..	..	..	..	2	10	11
Maps and Memoirs	..	..	..	..	..	89	3	0
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						£589	19	7

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<i>a</i> A. L. ..	..	1	0	0	<i>a</i> Barstow, Miss F. A. . .	..	1	1	0
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<i>a</i> Smithe, T. Doyle, Esq.	..	0	10	6	<i>a</i> Walter, Miss C.	..	0
<i>a</i> Smyth, Colonel E.	..	1	1	0	<i>a</i> Walton, Chas., Esq. ..	..	1
<i>a</i> Snape, R. J., Esq.	..	1	1	0	<i>a</i> Waterfall, W., Esq. ..	..	0
<i>a</i> Socin, Professor	..	0	10	6	<i>a</i> Watt, A. P., Esq.	..	1
<i>a</i> Stanhope, Rev. E. L. S.	..	1	0	0	<i>a</i> Watts, Geo. F., Esq. ..	..	1
<i>a</i> Stanley, W. F., Esq. ..	..	1	1	0	<i>a</i> Webster, J., Esq.	..	0
<i>a</i> Stear, Henry, Esq.	..	1	1	0	<i>a</i> Wedgwood, Mrs.	..	2
Stearn, Miss (Don.) ..	..	0	5	0	<i>a</i> Welland, Mrs. M.	..	1
<i>a</i> Stenhouse, Rev. Thos.	..	0	10	6	<i>a</i> Wells, Robert, Esq. ..	..	0
<i>a</i> Stewart, James, Esq.	..	1	1	0	<i>a</i> West, Rev. J.	..	0
<i>a</i> Stillwell, P. J., Esq. ..	..	1	1	0	<i>a</i> Weston, Arnold R., Esq.	..	1
<i>a</i> Stockley, T. J., Esq. ..	..	0	10	6	<i>a</i> Wheeler, Dr. Percy D'Erff	..	0
<i>a</i> Stoddart, H., Esq.	..	0	10	6	<i>a</i> Whidborne, Miss A. ..	..	1
<i>a</i> Stooke, Thos. S., Esq.	..	0	10	6	<i>a</i> White, Rev. Edward. ..	..	0
<i>a</i> Stracey, Rev. W. J. ..	..	1	1	0	<i>a</i> White, Rev. W. L.	..	1
<i>a</i> Strong, Prof. J.	..	0	10	6	<i>a</i> White, N. C., Esq.	..	1
<i>a</i> Strutt, Miss Susan	..	1	0	0	<i>a</i> Whitehead, John, Esq.	..	0
<i>a</i> Stuart, C. E., Esq.	..	1	1	0	<i>a</i> Wigham, John R., Esq.	..	1
<i>a</i> Stuart, Colonel W.	..	1	1	0	<i>a</i> Wight, Rev. Alfred	..	1
<i>a</i> Stuart, H. Crichton, Esq.	..	1	1	0	<i>a</i> Wigram, Rev. F. E. ..	..	5
<i>a</i> Stuart, R. Moody, Esq.	..	0	10	6	<i>a</i> Wilbraham, Miss	..	0
<i>a</i> Studdert, Rev. John ..	..	1	1	0	<i>a</i> Wilkinson, Mrs. E. S. ..	..	0
<i>a</i> Sulley, Henry, Esq.	..	0	10	6	<i>a</i> Willis, Mrs. C. W.	..	1
<i>a</i> Sulley, Edward, Esq. ..	..	1	1	0	<i>a</i> Wilson, Frank, Esq. ..	..	1
<i>a</i> Surr, Watson, Esq.	..	1	1	0	<i>a</i> Wood, F. A., Esq.	..	1
<i>a</i> Sutherland, Miss J. ..	..	0	10	6	<i>a</i> Woodhouse, C. A., Esq.	..	1
<i>a</i> Swainson, Rev. J. C. ..	..	0	10	6	<i>a</i> Wooler, Rev. W. G. ..	..	0
<i>a</i> Sydney, Bishop of	..	1	1	0	<i>a</i> Worsley, Mrs. C.	..	2
<i>a</i> Sykes, Miss	..	0	10	6	<i>a</i> Wortley, E. J., Esq. ..	..	0
<i>a</i> Tasker, Henry, Esq.	..	1	1	0	<i>a</i> Wray, Rev. Dr.	..	1
<i>a</i> Taylor, Alex. Esq.	..	0	10	6	<i>a</i> Wright, Miss.	..	0
<i>a</i> Taylor, Miss	..	0	10	6	<i>a</i> Young, W. B., Esq.	..	1
<i>a</i> Taylor, Rev. J.	..	0	10	0	<i>a</i> Young, Miss M. C.	..	0
<i>a</i> Taylor, Robt. Esq.	..	1	1	0			

Total £460 10 2

LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

LIST OF SPECIAL DONATIONS FOR EXCAVATIONS.

							£	s.	d.
Brown, J. A., Esq.	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	0	0
Clifford, Rev. H. M.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	0
Dickson, Wm. G., Esq.	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	0	0
Hodges, Rev. H. C.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	0
Hudleston, Prof. G. H.	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	10	0
Hutchinson, Surgeon-General	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	0
Stracey, Rev. W. J.	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	0	0
Tomkins, Rev. W. S.	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	10	6
							21	3	6

LOCAL SOCIETIES.

(Acknowledged in detail under special heading.)

							£	s.	d.
Aberdeen	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	0	6
Ayr	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	16	0
Bath	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	12	6
Beachcroft, Cornwall	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	10	6
Bishops Waltham	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	12	6
Briton Ferry	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	10	6
Cambridge, Mass., U.S.A.	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	12	6
Cardiff	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	13	6
Cheltenham	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	0	0
Clifton	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	17	0
Edinburgh	..	..	..	..	..	..	63	0	0
Epsom	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	10	6
Glasgow	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	0	0
Greenock	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	10	0
Guildford	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	0
Hitchin	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	0
Holyhead	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	16	6
Horwich	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	0
Hull	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	0
Leeds	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	11	6
Lichfield	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	19	0
Liverpool	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	0
Lochgelly	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	4	6
Londonderry	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	10	6
Manchester	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	11	6
Plymouth	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	0
Port Glasgow	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	0
Queenstown	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	10	0

LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

	£	s.	d.
Salisbury	5	4	6
Shrewsbury	0	10	6
Utrecht, Holland ..	3	3	0
Uxbridge	1	1	0
West Kensington..	2	12	6
Weston-super-Mare ..	4	8	0
Whitby	2	0	0
Willesden	0	10	6
Worcester	1	1	0
York	0	10	6
	£223	4	0

LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED THROUGH THE HONORARY SECRETARIES.

ABERDEEN LADIES' ASSOCIATION.

MISS MARY FORBES, *Hon. Sec.*

	£	s.	d.
March 13th.—By cash	11	15	6
„ 16th.— „	0	5	0
	£	s.	d.
<i>a</i> Bisset, James, Esq., 7, Albyn Terrace	0	10	6
<i>a</i> Burnet, C. J., Esq., 8, Chanonry, Old Aberdeen..	0	10	6
<i>a</i> Chalmers, James, Esq., Westburn.. ..	0	5	0
<i>a</i> Cochran, Alexander, Esq., 152, Union Street ..	0	5	0
<i>a</i> Cooper, Rev. James.. .. .	0	2	6
<i>a</i> Doak, Rev. Andrew, 15, Queen's Road	0	10	6
<i>a</i> Forbes, Miss Mary, Freshfield, Cults	0	10	0
<i>a</i> Forbes, Mrs. Ogilvie, 49, Don Street, Old Aberdeen	0	5	0
<i>a</i> Gerard, Robert, Esq., 99, Union Street	0	10	6
<i>a</i> Hargrave, Mrs., 27, Rutland Square, Edinburgh	0	10	0
<i>a</i> Henderson, Wm., Esq., Devanah	1	1	0
<i>a</i> Jamieson, George, Esq., 19, Queen's Road ..	0	10	6
<i>a</i> Kennedy, Prof., A.R.S., 37, High Street	1	1	0
<i>a</i> Milne, George, Esq., 18, Adelphi	0	10	6
<i>a</i> Scott, Miss, Ruthrieston	0	5	0
<i>a</i> Smith, Robert, Esq., Glenmillan	0	10	6
<i>a</i> Stephenson, Wm. Esq., M.D., 297, Union Street	0	10	6
<i>a</i> Stewart, David, Esq., Banchory House	1	0	0
<i>a</i> Stewart, Rev., Alex., M.D., Heathcot	0	10	6
<i>a</i> Thompson, George, Esq.	0	10	6
<i>a</i> Webster, John, Esq., LL.D., Edghill (1890-91)..	1	0	0
<i>a</i> Yeats, Wm., Esq., Beaconhill, Murtle	1	0	0

LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

AYR.

R. D. MURDOCH, Esq., *Hon. Sec.*

January 31st.—By cash £1 16s. 0d.

							£	s.	d.
<i>a</i> Aytoun, Miss..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	10	0
<i>a</i> Currie, D., Esq.	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	5	0
<i>a</i> Murdoch, R. D., Esq.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	0

BATH

GENERAL WARREN WALKER, *Hon. Sec.*

March 10th.—By cash £13 12s. 6d.

							£	s.	d.
<i>a</i> Austin, Miss R. E.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	0
<i>a</i> Bartram, Mr. J. S.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	0
<i>a</i> Buttanshaw, Rev. J.	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	10	6
<i>a</i> Buttanshaw, Mrs.	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	10	6
<i>a</i> Christie, Mrs. P.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	0
<i>a</i> Estens, Mr. J.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	0
<i>a</i> Farewell, Major-General, W. T. F.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	0
<i>a</i> Hayes, Rev. T.	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	10	6
<i>a</i> Headland, Miss E.	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	5	0
<i>a</i> Hovenden, Mrs.	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	10	6
<i>a</i> Murphy, Rev. E. F...	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	0
<i>a</i> Sendall, Mrs...	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	0
<i>a</i> Southcombe, Miss H.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	0
<i>a</i> Thompson, Mrs.	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	5	0
<i>a</i> Walker, General Warren, R.E.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	0
<i>a</i> Wemys Whitaker, Rev. E. F.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	0
<i>a</i> Winwood, Rev. W. A.	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	10	6

BEACHCROFT, NEW QUAY.

S. HICKS, Esq., *Hon. Sec.*

January 16th.—By cash £0 10s. 6d.

<i>a</i> Hicks, S., Esq.	..	..	..	..	..	..	10s.	6d.
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LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

BISHOP'S WALTHAM.

REV. H. R. FLEMING, *Hon. Sec.*

February 27th.—By cash £2 12s. 6d.

						£	s.	d.
aBridges, Miss	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	0
aFleming, Rev. H. R.	..	..	..	..	..	0	10	6
aMedlicott, Rev. W. E.	..	..	..	..	..	0	10	6
aPadbury, Mr. J.	..	..	..	..	..	0	10	6

BRITON FERRY, GLAMORGAN.

REV. J. L. THOMAS, *Hon. Sec.*

January 9th.—By cash £0 10s. 6d.

aThomas, Rev. J. L. 10s. 6d.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS, U.S.A.

REV. PROFESSOR WRIGHT *Hon. Sec.*

						£	s.	d.
Jan. 1st.—By cash	..	..	..	..	..	2	10	6
„ 12th.—	„	..	..	..	..	3	0	0
„ 20th.—	„	..	..	..	..	2	10	6
„ 30th.—	„	..	..	..	..	2	0	0
Feb. 16th.—	„	..	..	..	..	1	10	6
Mar. 16th.—	„	..	..	..	..	4	1	0

						£	s.	d.
aAtterbury, W. W., Esq.	..	..	..	..	..	0	10	6
aBentley, John, Esq.	..	..	..	..	..	2	0	0
aCarter, J. W., Esq.	..	..	..	..	..	1	0	0
aFleck, Rev. E. Lee	..	..	..	..	..	1	0	0
aHerbruck, Rev. E.	..	..	..	..	..	1	0	0
aHoffman, Rev. E. A.	..	..	..	..	..	2	0	0
aMorrison, Dr. J. H.	..	..	..	..	..	0	10	6
aPierrepont, H. E., Esq.	..	..	..	..	..	1	0	0
aPutnam, Rev. A. P.	..	..	..	..	..	0	10	6
aRamsay, D. M., Esq.	..	..	..	..	..	1	0	0
aSanger, Mr. S. J.	..	..	..	..	..	0	10	6
aShiras, Rev. G. E.	..	..	..	..	..	1	0	0
aStickney, J. H., Esq.	..	..	..	..	..	1	0	0
aWerren, Rev. J. E.	..	..	..	..	..	0	10	6
aWorcester, Rev. J.	..	..	..	..	..	1	0	0
aWright, Rev. Professor	..	..	..	..	..	1	0	0

LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

CARDIFF.

MR. and MRS. MELVILLE, *Hon. Secs.*

Dec. 23rd.—By cash .. . £4 13s. 6d.

						£	s.	d.
aBrown, T. Forster, Esq.	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	0
aCory, John, Esq., J.P.	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	0
aJones, Rees, Esq., J.P.	..	..	..	..	..	1	0	0
aMcKenzie, W., Esq...	..	..	..	..	..	0	10	6
aThompson, Rev. C. J.	..	..	..	..	..	0	10	6
aWilliams, J. A. B., Esq.	..	..	..	..	..	0	10	6

CHELTENHAM.

Dr. E. T WILSON, *Hon. Sec.*

January 27th.—By cash .. . £12 0s. 0d.

						£	s.	d.
aBell, Rev. Canon	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	0
aBirchall, Miss	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	0
aCrofts, Mrs.	..	..	..	..	..	0	5	0
aDucie, Lord	..	..	..	..	..	5	0	0
aGwinnett, W. H., Esq.	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	0
aHebert, Rev. H.	..	..	..	..	..	0	10	0
aHoward, Miss	..	..	..	..	..	0	10	6
aHutchinson, Rev. Canon	..	..	..	..	..	0	5	0
aLitton, Miss H.	..	..	..	..	..	0	10	6
aPugh, Rev. C.	..	..	..	..	..	0	10	6
aRobberds, Rev. J.	..	..	..	..	..	0	10	6
aRobinson, Miss	..	..	..	..	..	0	5	0
aWilson, Dr. E. T.	..	..	..	..	..	0	10	0
aWylde-Browne, Miss	..	..	..	..	..	0	10	6
aWylde-Browne, Miss H.	..	..	..	..	..	0	10	6

CLIFTON.

Rev. C. HILL WALLACE, *Hon. Sec.*

February 19th.—By cash .. . £5 17s. 0d.

						£	s.	d.
aBird, W. Esq.	..	..	..	..	..	0	10	0
aHoward, T., Esq.	..	..	..	..	..	0	10	6
aJenkins, Mrs.	..	..	..	..	..	0	10	6
aLavington, W., Esq. (the late)	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	0
aMather, Canon	..	..	..	..	..	0	5	0
aMoore, Miss	..	..	..	..	..	0	10	0
aRollo, The Lord	..	..	..	..	..	1	0	0
aThompson, Mr.	..	..	..	..	..	0	5	0
aWallace, Rev. C. Hill	..	..	..	..	..	1	0	0
aWare, Miss	..	..	..	..	..	0	5	0

LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

EDINBURGH.

T. B. JOHNSTON, Esq., F.R.G.S., *Hon. Sec.*

March 21st.—By cash £63 Os. 0d.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.		
<i>a</i> Adam, John S., Esq. . .	..	1	0	0	<i>a</i> McDougall, Rev. D. . .	..	2	0	0
<i>a</i> Adam, Miss	..	0	10	0	<i>a</i> McKenzie, Miss	..	2	0	0
<i>a</i> Agnew, Colonel	..	1	1	0	<i>a</i> McLagan, Sir Douglas ..	..	1	1	0
<i>a</i> Balfour, Dr. T. A. G. .	..	0	5	0	<i>a</i> McLean, Norman, Esq. .	..	0	10	0
<i>a</i> Balfour, Rev. Wm. . .	..	0	10	6	<i>a</i> McMicking, Miss	..	1	1	0
<i>a</i> Bartholomew, J., Esq. .	..	0	10	0	<i>a</i> McPhail, Rev. J. C. . .	..	0	10	0
<i>a</i> Baxter, Edmund, Esq. .	..	1	0	0	<i>a</i> Melville, J. Balfour, Esq.	..	0	10	6
<i>a</i> Bell, Mrs. Glassford ..	..	0	5	0	<i>a</i> Mill, James, Esq. . .	..	0	4	0
<i>a</i> Bonar, Horatius, Esq., W.S.	0	10	0		<i>a</i> Mill, P., Esq. . .	..	1	0	0
<i>a</i> Bonar, Rev. Dr. A. . .	..	0	10	0	<i>a</i> Miller, James, Esq. . .	..	1	1	0
<i>a</i> Bonar, Rev. H. N. . .	..	0	10	6	<i>a</i> Moir, John, Esq., M.D. .	..	1	1	0
<i>a</i> Brown, J. T., Esq. . .	..	1	1	0	<i>a</i> Montgomery, Dean ..	..	0	5	0
<i>a</i> Brown, George, Esq. . .	..	0	10	0	<i>a</i> Nelson and Sons, Thos. .	..	1	0	0
<i>a</i> Brown, Rev. Thos., D.D.	..	0	10	6	<i>a</i> Norrie, J. R., Esq. . .	..	0	10	0
<i>a</i> Bryce, Wm., Esq., M.D. .	..	0	10	6	<i>a</i> Oliver, G. E., Esq. . .	..	0	10	6
<i>a</i> Buchanan, Miss	..	0	2	6	<i>a</i> Padon, Alex., Esq. . .	..	0	10	0
<i>a</i> Burnley, Wm. F., Esq. .	..	1	0	0	<i>a</i> Paterson, Miss	..	0	10	0
<i>a</i> Candlish, J. M., Esq. . .	..	1	1	0	<i>a</i> Rainy, Rev. Principal ..	..	0	10	0
<i>a</i> Carr, Rev. Geo. B. . .	..	0	5	0	<i>a</i> Robson, Wm., Esq. . .	..	0	5	0
<i>a</i> Charteris, Rev. Prof. . .	..	0	10	6	<i>a</i> Rogerson, J. R., Esq. .	..	1	0	0
<i>a</i> Dickson, Prof. W. G. . .	..	1	0	0	<i>a</i> Scott, Rev. David	..	0	10	6
<i>a</i> Dickson, H. N., Esq. . .	..	1	1	0	<i>a</i> Scott, Miss M. S. . .	..	1	0	0
<i>a</i> Dickson, D. S., Esq., W.S.	..	0	10	0	<i>a</i> Scott, John, Esq. . .	..	0	5	0
<i>a</i> Dickson, W. K., Esq. . .	..	0	10	6	<i>a</i> Simpson, Prof. . .	..	1	1	0
<i>a</i> Drybrough, John, Esq. .	..	0	10	6	<i>a</i> Simpson, Rev. D. . .	..	0	10	6
<i>a</i> Duns, Prof. D.D. . .	..	0	10	0	<i>a</i> Shaw, Rev. R. D. . .	..	0	10	6
<i>a</i> Elliott, Andrew, Esq. . .	..	0	10	6	<i>a</i> Skirving, A., Esq. . .	..	1	0	0
<i>a</i> Ford, W. J., Esq. . .	..	1	1	0	<i>a</i> Stalker, R. B., Esq. . .	..	0	10	0
<i>a</i> Forlong, General	..	0	10	6	<i>a</i> Stevenson, Misses	..	1	0	0
<i>a</i> Gallaway, Mrs. . .	..	1	1	0	<i>a</i> Stewart, J. R., Esq. . .	..	0	10	0
<i>a</i> Gall and Inglis, Messrs.	..	0	10	6	<i>a</i> Stewart, Prof. Grainger ..	..	1	0	0
<i>a</i> Gartshore, Miss M. . .	..	0	10	6	<i>a</i> Stewart, Mrs. A. . .	..	0	10	6
<i>a</i> G. C. and J. C. . .	..	2	0	0	<i>a</i> Teape, Rev. Dr. . .	..	0	10	0
<i>a</i> Gibson, R. Esq. . .	..	1	0	0	<i>a</i> Thin, J., Esq. . .	..	0	10	0
<i>a</i> Guthrie, Patrick, Esq. .	..	0	5	0	<i>a</i> Thomson, Rev. Dr. A. . .	..	0	5	0
<i>a</i> Henderson, Miss B. . .	..	0	10	0	<i>a</i> Turnbull, John, Esq., W.S.	..	1	0	0
<i>a</i> Howden, J. A., Esq. . .	..	1	1	0	<i>a</i> Turner, Rev. Wm. . .	..	0	10	6
<i>a</i> Hunter, Mrs. . .	..	0	2	6	<i>a</i> Union Mutual Improvement				
<i>a</i> Jamieson, J. A., Esq. . .	..	0	10	6	Association	..	0	10	6
<i>a</i> Jeffrey, D., Esq. . .	..	1	0	0	<i>a</i> Usher and Co., Andrew ..	..	0	10	6
<i>a</i> Johnston, T. B., Esq. . .	..	1	1	0	<i>a</i> Watson, John, Esq. . .	..	1	1	0
<i>a</i> Johnstone, Rev. Prof. .	..	0	10	0	<i>a</i> Watson, James, Esq. . .	..	1	1	0
<i>a</i> Kalley, Mrs. . .	..	0	10	0	<i>a</i> Whyte, Rev. Dr. A. . .	..	1	0	0
<i>a</i> Kennedy, John, Esq. . .	..	1	0	0	<i>a</i> Wilson, James T., Esq. .	..	0	10	0
<i>a</i> Luke, Rev. A. . .	..	0	10	0	<i>a</i> Wilson, Rev. J. W., D.D.	..	0	5	0
<i>a</i> Lyon, William, Esq. . .	..	1	1	0	<i>a</i> Wood, Mrs. . .	..	0	5	0
<i>a</i> McDougall, Mrs. . .	..	0	10	6	<i>a</i> Younger, Robt., Esq. . .	..	0	10	6
<i>a</i> McDougall, Miss	..	0	10	6	<i>a</i> Younger, Wm. and Co., Ltd. .	1	1	0	

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						£	s.	d.
<i>a</i> Dalgleish, John J., Esq.	..	..	..	..	..	9	10	6
<i>a</i> Dalgleish, Mrs.	..	..	..	..	..	0	10	6
<i>a</i> Dalgleish, Miss	..	..	..	..	..	0	10	6
<i>a</i> Dalgleish, Lawrence, Esq.	..	..	..	..	..	0	10	6
<i>a</i> Duncan, Dr.	..	..	..	..	..	1	0	0
<i>a</i> Long, Miss	..	..	..	..	..	0	13	9
<i>a</i> Macfie, John, Esq.	..	..	..	..	..	0	10	6
<i>a</i> MacLagan, R. E., Esq.	..	..	..	..	..	0	10	6
<i>a</i> Stuart, Mrs.	..	..	..	..	..	0	10	6

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February 14th.—By cash	..	..	..	£0 10s. 6d.
<i>a</i> Daniel, Dr.	..	..	..	£0 10s. 6d.

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January 19th.—By cash	..	..	..	£1 0s. 0d.
<i>a</i> Dickson, Rev. William P.	..	..	..	£1 0s. 0d.

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March 4th.—By cash	..	..	..	£1 10s. 0d.
<i>a</i> Macmillan, Rev. Hugh. D.D., LL.D.	..	..	..	£ s. d. 0 10 0
<i>a</i> Paterson, T. L., Esq.	..	..	..	1 0 0

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March 24th.—By cash						£4 3s. 0d.
						£ s. d.
<i>a</i> Foord, Lt.-Gen.						0 10 6
<i>a</i> Lawrence, Gen. Sir. A.						1 1 0
<i>a</i> O'Connell, Mrs.						0 10 0
<i>a</i> Paske, Colonel, E. H.						0 10 6
<i>a</i> Richards, Mrs. Valentine						0 10 0
<i>a</i> Williamson, W., Esq.						0 10 6
<i>a</i> Williamson, C., Esq.						0 10 6

HITCHIN.

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February 26th.—By cash						£ 5 5 0
March 3rd.— „						0 10 6
March 19th.— „						0 10 6
						£ s. d.
<i>a</i> Bathurst, Ven. Arch.						0 10 6
<i>a</i> Gatward, J., Esq.						0 10 6
<i>a</i> Lucas, Miss						0 10 6
<i>a</i> Priest, T., Esq.						0 10 6
<i>a</i> Pollard, Joseph, Esq.						0 10 6
<i>a</i> Ransom, W., Esq.						1 1 0
<i>a</i> Seehohm, F., Esq.						1 1 0
<i>a</i> Smythe, Miss.						0 10 6
<i>a</i> Tuke, J. H., Esq.						1 1 0

HOLYHEAD.

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February 25th.—By cash						£0 10s. 6d.
<i>a</i> Jones, Rev. W. R.						£0 10s. 6d.

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REV. S. F. MAYNARD, *Hon. Sec.*

March 16th.—By cash £4 4s 0d.

						£	s.	d.
aBlackledge, Miss	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	0
aCroft, Rev. R. C. W.	..	..	..	..	..	0	10	6
aCross, James C., Esq.	..	..	..	..	..	0	10	6
aHolman, Thomas, Esq.	..	..	..	..	..	0	10	6
aMaynard, Rev. S. F.	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	0
aVarley, William M, Esq.	..	..	..	..	..	0	10	6

HULL.

WILLIAM BOTTERILL, ESQ., *Hon. Sec.*

March 5th.—By cash £2 2s. 0d.

						£	s.	d.
aBotterill, William, Esq.	..	..	..	..	..	0	10	6
aHolmes, T. B., Esq., J.P.	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	0
aHull Subscription Library	..	..	..	..	..	0	10	6

LEEDS.

BENJAMIN HOLGATE, ESQ., *Hon. Sec.*

February 17th.—By cash £1 11s. 6d.

						£	s.	d.
aHarris, Miss ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	0
aHeaton, Miss	..	..	..	..	..	0	10	6

LICHFIELD.

MRS. BICKERSTETH, *Hon. Sec.*

						£	s.	d.
January 1st.—By cash	..	..	..	..	..	6	19	0
„ 2nd. „	..	..	..	..	..	1	0	0

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						£	s.	d.
<i>a</i> Bickersteth, Mrs.	..	..	..	..	..	0	10	0
<i>a</i> Bridgeman, Mrs.	..	..	..	..	..	0	10	0
<i>a</i> Gulson, Miss..	..	..	..	..	..	1	0	0
<i>a</i> Lichfield, Dean of	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	0
<i>a</i> Lonsdale, Mrs.	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	0
<i>a</i> Philips, Mrs. Newton	..	..	..	..	..	0	5	0
<i>a</i> Seckham, Mrs.	..	..	..	..	..	0	10	0
<i>a</i> Selwyn, Mrs..	..	..	..	..	..	1	0	0

LIVERPOOL.

REV. J. HENRY SKEWES, *Hon. Sec.*

March 17th.—By cash £2 1s. 0d.

						£	s.	d.
<i>a</i> Bowman, Rev. John (the late)	..	..	..	..	..	0	10	6
<i>a</i> McFie, Colonel	..	..	..	..	..	1	0	0
<i>a</i> Thirlfall, J. C., Esq.	..	..	..	..	..	0	10	6

LOCHGELLY.

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December 24th.—By cash £6 4s. 6d.

						£.	s.	d.
<i>a</i> Brown, Rev. James, M.A.	..	..	..	..	..	0	10	6
<i>a</i> Crawford, Rev. J. G.	..	..	..	..	..	0	2	6
<i>a</i> Inglis, Wm., Esq.	..	..	..	..	..	0	10	6
<i>a</i> Landale, John, Esq.	..	..	..	..	..	1	0	0
<i>a</i> MacFarlane, James, Esq.	..	..	..	..	..	0	10	6
<i>a</i> McLaren, Messrs. J. W.	..	..	..	..	..	0	10	6
<i>a</i> Mitchell, Rev. A., D.D.	..	..	..	..	..	0	2	6
<i>a</i> Reid, William, Esq..	..	..	..	..	..	0	5	0
<i>a</i> Ross, John, Esq.	..	..	..	..	..	0	10	6
<i>a</i> Steedman, Robert, Esq.	..	..	..	..	..	0	10	6
<i>a</i> Stevenson, John, Esq.	..	..	..	..	..	0	10	6
<i>a</i> Wallace, George, Esq.	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	0

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January 8th.—By cash	..	..	..	£0 10s. 6d.
aMcVicker, Alex., Esq.	..	..	..	£0 10s 6d.

MANCHESTER.

Rev. W. F. BIRCH, *Hon. Sec.*

					£	s.	d.
December 23rd.—By cash..	..	..	..	..	1	11	6
January 19th.—	„	..	..	..	2	12	6
March 7th.—	„	..	..	..	5	15	6
March 25th.—	„	..	..	..	12	12	0
					£	s.	d.
aArmistead, Richard, Esq.	..	..	..	..	0	10	6
Byrth, Rev. H. J.	..	..	..	..	0	10	6
aHardcastle, Ed., Esq., M.P.	..	..	..	..	1	1	0
aHeelis, James, Esq.	..	..	..	..	1	1	0
aKrauss, John, Esq.	..	..	..	..	1	1	0
aLowe, Miss	..	..	..	..	1	1	0
aRobinson, John, Esq.	..	..	..	..	2	2	0
aRobinson, George, Esq.	..	..	..	..	1	1	0
aRobinson, Oswald, Esq.	..	..	..	..	1	1	0
aRobinson, Robert, Esq.	..	..	..	..	1	1	0
aRymer, Thos., Esq.	..	..	..	..	1	1	0

Per Manchester and Salford Bank.

aHeywood Oliver, Esq. (1890, '91) ..	..	..	..	4	4	0
aHeywood, C. J., Esq. (1889, '90, '91)	..	..	..	3	3	0
aReynolds, Rev. G. W. (1889 and '90)	..	..	..	1	1	0
aStowell, Rev. Canon (1889)	..	..	..	0	10	6
Interest	..	..	..	0	10	6

PLYMOUTH.

H. B. S. WOODHOUSE, Esq., *Hon. Sec.*

January 21st.—By cash	..	..	..	£2 2s. 0d.
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					£	s.	d.
aMitchell, T. H., Esq.	..	..	..	..	0	10	6
aWoodhouse, H. B. S., Esq.	..	..	..	..	1	1	0
aWoodhouse, Mrs.	..	..	..	..	0	10	6

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December 24th.—By cash	£2 1s. 0d.		
	£	s.	d.
<i>a</i> Robson, Rev. Chas., M.A... ..	1	1	0
<i>a</i> Russell, Joseph, Esq.	1	0	0

QUEENSTOWN.

HENRY S. PERRY, ESQ., *Hon. Sec.*

January 28th.—By cash.. .. .	£4 10s. 0d.		
	£	s.	d.
<i>a</i> Hunt, Mrs.	1	0	0
<i>a</i> Hunt, Miss	1	0	0
<i>a</i> Noblett, Henry, Esq.	1	0	0
<i>a</i> Perry, Henry Sheares, Esq.	1	0	0
<i>a</i> Sargent, F., Esq.	0	10	0

SALISBURY.

J. LARDNER GREEN, M.R.C.S., *Hon. Sec.*

March 14th.—By cash	£5 4s. 6d.		
	£	s.	d.
<i>a</i> Bourne, Rev. Dr.	0	10	6
<i>a</i> Green, J. Lardner, Esq.	0	10	6
<i>a</i> Griffin, Frederic, Esq.	0	10	6
<i>a</i> Hutchings, Rev. Canon	1	1	0
<i>a</i> Rawlence, Ernest, Esq.	0	10	6
<i>a</i> Pye-Smith, E. F., Esq.	0	10	6
<i>a</i> Short, Rev. George	0	10	6
<i>a</i> Wilson, Rathmell G., Esq... ..	0	10	6
Collection at lecture by Rev. Chas. Druitt	0	10	0

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January 26th.—By cash	..	..	..	£0 10s. 6d.
aParry, Mrs.	..	..	..	£0 10s. 6d.

UTRECHT, HOLLAND.

H. J. SCHOUTEN, Esq., *Hon. Sec.*

February 14th.—By cash	..	..	..	£3 3s. 0d.
aBaert, W. C., Esq.	..	..	..	£ s. d.
aBrock, Rev. J. J. Van den	..	..	..	0 10 6
aHamburger, J., Esq.	..	..	..	0 10 6
aHeykamp, John, Archbishop of Utrecht	..	..	..	0 10 6
aHoutsma, Prof. Dr., M.Th.	..	..	..	0 10 6
aSchouten, Rev. L.	..	..	..	0 10 6

UXBRIDGE.

REV. A. A. HARLAND, *Hon. Sec.*

January 16th.—By cash	..	..	..	£ s. d.
February 10th.—	„	..	..	0 10 6
aHarland, Rev. A. A.	..	..	..	£ s. d.
aSawyer, Miss.	..	..	..	0 10 6

WEST KENSINGTON.

Subscriptions received through the REV. THOS. HARRISON, *Lecturer to the Society.*

March 10th.—By cash	..	..	..	£2 12s. 6d.
aBancroft, Peter, Esq.	..	..	..	£ s. d.
aPitt, Fred., Esq. (1890 and 1891)	..	..	..	1 1 0
aPriory Road, C.E.Y.M.S. (Don.)	..	..	..	0 10 6

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REV. HENRY GEORGE TOMKINS, *Hon. Sec.*

January 8th.—By cash £4 8s. 0d.

FOR 1890.

	£	s.	d.
α Ash, W., Esq.	0	10	0
α Haslewood, Miss	0	5	0
α Rodham, Miss	1	1	0
α Rossiter, Dr.	0	10	6
α Roxburgh, Dr.	0	5	0
α Stevens, Rev. M. O.	0	10	6
α Tomkins, Rev. Henry G.	0	10	6
α Wheeler, Rev. D.	0	10	6
α Wills, Miss	0	5	0

WHITBY.

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February 9th.—By cash £2 0s. 0d.

	£	s.	d.
α Chapman, E. W. Esq.	1	0	0
α Langhorn, Miss, M.	0	10	0
α Nightingale, Rev. J.	0	10	0

WILLESDEN.

VEN. ARCHDEACON ATLAY, *Hon. Sec.*

January 19th.—By cash £0 10s. 6d.

α Atlay, Ven. Arch. £0 10s. 6d.

WORCESTER.

REV. F. J. ELD, *Hon. Sec.*

January 20th.—By cash £1 1s. 0d.

α Eld, Rev. Francis J. £1 1s. 0d.

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YORK.

H. M. PLATNANER, *Hon. Sec.*

January 15th.—By cash	£0	10s.	6d.
<i>a</i> Platnaner, H. M., Esq.	£0	10s.	6d.

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	£	s.	d.
PROCEEDS OF LECTURES delivered at Llanfairfechan, Bangor, Rhyl, Wrexham, and Rhayader	2	18	6
Subscriptions forwarded by Rev. Chas. Chidlow			

	£	s.	d.
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<i>a</i> Edwards, Rev. William	0	10	6
<i>a</i> Overton, Rev. William	0	10	6
<i>a</i> Tuck, Richard, Esq.	0	10	6
	2	2	0

PROCEEDS OF LECTURE at Brecon	2	0	5
Subscriptions forwarded by Miss Garnons Williams, Hon. Sec., Brecon—			
<i>a</i> Maybery, H. O. A., Esq.	0	10	6
<i>a</i> Williams, Rev. Prebendary Garnons	0	10	6

LECTURE delivered by Rev. Chas. Robson at Port Glasgow (half proceeds)	1	15	0
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Collected by Mr. Appleford	1	0	0
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SUMMARY.

	£	s.	d.
Annual Subscriptions and Donations	460	10	2
Donations for Excavations	21	3	6
Local Societies	223	4	0
Proceeds of Lectures and collection	9	15	11
Maps and Memoirs	78	19	3
Books and other Publications	460	7	10
	£1,254	0	8

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aHinckley, F., Esq.	..	..	..	..	0 10 0
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					£	s.	d.
αBellhouse, Ernest, Esq.	..	..	..	..	1	1	0
αBirch, Rev. W. F.	..	..	..	..	1	1	0
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αRymer, T. H., Esq.	..	..	..	..	1	1	0

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						£	s.	d.
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aEvans, Edward, Esq.	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	0
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aMarling, Sir W. H., Bart.	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	0
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						£	s.	d.
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<i>a</i> Guswell, Mrs.	..	..	..	..	..	0	3	0
<i>a</i> Hutchens, Mr. W. T.	..	..	..	..	..	0	5	0
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